

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, about the 4th, 14th, and 26th, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,"
A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS OF 10th, 17th, and 26th.

VOL. VI.—No. 146.] LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864. [Price 9d., with Sup., 1s. 3d.—Sub. 30s. per ann., postage included, Sup. 12s. extra.

Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Kanagawa	April 17	June 11	June 15
Nagasaki			" 8
Hakodadi			" 8
CHINA—			
Peking			" 6
Tien-tsin			" 8
Hankow			" 15
Shanghai	" 26	" 14	" 23
Yoo-Chow-Poo			" 19
Amoy			" 20
Swatow			" 20
Hong Kong	May 17	" 26	" 29
Canton			" 29
Macao			" 29
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	April 26	" 12	" 21
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			" 30
Saigon			" 30
SIAM—			
Bangkok			" 23
BORNEO—			
Lahar			" 23
Sarawak			" 23
JAVA—			
Batavia			July 2
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	May 26	" 29	" 9
Penang	" 26	" 27	" 11

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Ceylon, arrived August 13.—From Shanghai: Messrs. H. Cameron and A. H. Woodward, M. Regan, Dr. Lockhart. From Hong Kong: Mr. B. Hedges, Mr. Aghier, Commander Wells, J. R. Lastrac.
From Southampton per Ripon, expected to arrive 19th August: From Kanagawa, Mr. Aspinall and servant; from Shanghai, Messrs. Graham and Tredingham; from Hong Kong, Captain Thompson, Mr. Beelendorf, Mr. and Mrs. Loney; from Singapore, Messrs. Bauer, J. Dixon, and A. Baxter. To Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Loney, from Hong Kong, Madame Molade, two children, and servant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer Delta, August 24, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Miss Brown. From Marseilles, August 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. A. Taylor. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. D. Crawford. From Suez.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hermann.
Per P. and O. steamer, Sept. 4, from Marseilles.—To Shanghai (via Bombay): Mr. Wm. Jackson, Mr. J. Webster. To Penang (via Bombay): Mrs. Roddy and infant.
Per P. and O. steamer, Sept. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Miss Manuel, Miss Fegien, Mr. L. P. Molson, Col. and Mrs. Gray, Miss P. Plumridge, Miss Longstaff, Mr. P. Bird. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Iveson, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Butcher, Mr. F. Stokes, Miss Nelson.
Per P. and O. steamer, Sept. 26, from Marseilles.—To Singapore: Mr. P. C. Keake.
Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Preston and infant. To Shanghai: Mrs. Jarvis. From Marseilles, Oct. 12.—To Singapore: Miss Cooke and servant. To Shanghai: Mr. Gordon and friend.
Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 28, from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Taft. To Shanghai: Mr. A. Schultz. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wood and lady friend.
Per P. and O. steamer Delta, August 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Mitchell. To Shanghai: Mr. Monk. From Marseilles, August 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. Brown.
Per P. and O. steamer Massilia, September 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Adams. From Marseilles, September 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Marsh. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Coutts.
Per P. and O. steamer Ripon, Sept. 12, from Southampton.—To Singapore (via Bombay): Mr. J. Nagle.
Per P. and O. steamer, Sept. 28, from Marseilles.—To Singapore: Lieut. and Mrs. Barr.
Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 4, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Turnbull. From Marseilles, Oct. 12.—To Shanghai: Mr. Leonard, Mr. A. Schultz.
Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 28, from Marseilles.—To Singapore: Messrs. W. and C. Degener.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

In our last issue, containing the intelligence by French mail, dates from hence were brought down to the 13th June. Our advices are now only two days later, viz., to the 15th June, and

came to Shanghai by the P. and O. steamer *Cadis*. It appears that vessel discovered a rock on the Japan coast, while indulging in a short cut. The discovery being both accidental and sudden, the bow of the *Cadis* was slightly indented by the shock, rendering it necessary, however, that she should be sent down to Hong Kong for repairs, where she now is.

The Japanese correspondent of the *Commercial News* reports that, on the 14th day of this moon, a retainer of Inangaki-no Kami, killed five of his comrades with the sword at the Prince's zashiki in Yedo. Thereupon the murderer fled by the Tokaido westward. He was caught three days afterwards a little this side of the guard-house at Hakone, but not without much difficulty. It seems that twenty-five of Inangaki's armed retainers went in pursuit of the man, Tamoriyama Funeoski, by name, but were afraid to attempt to arrest him, on account of his great strength, and skill in the use of the sword. He is said to be one of the few who can wield a sword in each hand at once. He has been the teacher of sword practice among his master's retainers, and the report is that the man has become so proud of his attainments in this line that it turned his head. His case will be a fit one, therefore, for the plea of insanity to be made at his trial, if such a thing is ever done in Japanese criminal courts. At any rate the twenty-five men did not feel able to arrest him, and called for the aid of thirty of the Prince of Owara's men to assist them. These fifty-five men were put to their trumps, however, for it took them from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. of the 17th day of this moon to secure the prisoner. He was then carried to Yedo, and handed over for trial. It is not very creditable to the valour of his captors that it took fifty-five men six hours to seize and bind one man. Perhaps, however, we ought not to be severe in our judgment upon them, for they were not at liberty to shoot or kill the man, but must carry him alive to Yedo for trial. But if this is the method of procedure in arresting murderers in Japan, it is no wonder that the Government is so unsuccessful in arresting culprits that are armed, such as Ronins. Every attempt at such an arrest must be a hand-to-hand fight with Japanese blades.

NAGASAKI.

Dates are to June 8.

A disgraceful assault has been committed on Captain Towers, of the *Water Lily*, by two of the employés of Messrs. Alt and Co. It appears that the captain had withdrawn his ship from the hands of that firm, and called at the office a few days subsequently to close his accounts. As he entered he saluted the two persons in question, Messrs. Kagemann and Bidwell, and immediately received a black eye from the former, and was then knocked down and kicked by both. Being summoned before the British Consul, Kagemann was fined \$50, and Bidwell was dismissed for want of evidence. Not half-an-hour afterwards, as Captain Towers was passing in front of the Consulate, he was attacked by a public-house-keeper named Kettle, who struck him on the temple with the butt-end of his riding whip. The Consul witnessed the act as he was looking out of window, and ordered Kettle to be arrested. Mr. Lowder, one of the consular assistants, bailed the assailant for \$600, and the affair was ultimately settled by Kettle writing an apology, based on a plea of drunkenness, which apology was to be published in the China and Japan papers. The assault was the more brutal that Mrs. Towers, who is in a delicate state of health, was walking with her husband at the time.

The settlement had enjoyed a short season of unwonted liveliness. On May 26 a theatrical entertainment was given on board H.M.S. *Perseus*. The pieces played were "Mary Le More," "Fair Rosamond," and "Sarah's Young Man." An excellent supper was provided, to which about sixty individuals sat down, including the Governor of Nagasaki, who appeared to appreciate this better, if possible, than the histrionic portion of the entertainment. His Excellency indeed displayed a singular liking for foreign chow-chow, eating sweets, salad, and meat, at one and the same time. It was nearly 1 A.M. when he left, and the remainder of the party broke up two hours later. Captain Kingston and the officers of the *Perseus* stand high in the regard of the residents, who expressed great regret at the prospect of her leaving as soon as the *Rattler* should have arrived from Yokohama. The regatta came off two days later with equal éclat. The chief credit for the excellent arrangements is again given to Captain Kingston, the chairman of the committee.

During the early part of May there had been a fair demand for tonnage, and vessels had met with quick despatch both for Hong Kong and Shanghai. At present, owing to the closure of the cotton market for the season, there is hardly any freight offering for Hong Kong.

HAKODADI.

Under date of the 18th May, a correspondent sends the following:—

The San Francisco and Amoor traders are daily expected. We have enjoyed fine weather of late, and the vegetation having assumed its spring dress, the appearance of the country is beautiful. The influx of several new settlers to this port has again revived the question of land. Hakodadi differs from the two other open ports of Japan, in that the foreign residents are few, and they are not collected on a "concession"—as the term is—but their residences are scattered about among those of the Japanese. The reason for this distribution of the barbarians amongst the Children of the Sun is that, when foreigners first came to this port, the native authorities were slow to appoint a location for them, though, after a time, an island was built and divided into ten small lots for the residents at that date. This island has been, however, from the first almost exclusively used for business premises, while the original, as well as later settlers, have their residences in such places as they have been able to obtain from private Japanese, the Consulates alone occupying any Government land. It has been the aim of successive governors to endeavour to bring all foreigners together on one location, but on account of the present island being situated in front of the best part of the town, from which only a shallow canal separates it, they are jealous of increasing the size of it, and have rather wished to get foreigners to move in a body to the low land of the isthmus, which is of comparatively small value. This is now however impossible, as the time and opportunity for getting all foreigners together is long past; and the only hope of preventing foreigners from becoming still more mixed up among the natives, is to grant a good sized extra location. Consequently, now that the demand for land is pressing, the Consuls have advocated a new concession, and to that end there have of late been numerous interviews with the Governor, meetings of Consuls, and calling together of their respective "subjects." But unfortunately for any and every proposal of a site, the Consuls now differ among themselves, while they have moreover been too extravagant in their demands, and up to the present date nothing has been decided upon, and the last meeting of Consuls and governors ended in a general blow up, with threats of reference to Yedo by two of the worthy representatives of the Western Powers. In the meantime, the unfortunate intending settlers, who have rested their hopes of obtaining land on consular influence, must wait. The Japanese officials have doubtless taken advantage of the want of union among the foreign representatives, and are highly gratified that all has ended in smoke. It does seem preposterous that, at an insignificant place like this, where a Consul's berth is a mere sinecure (with imprisonment), the land question cannot be speedily settled; it is to be hoped, therefore, that some "press" pressure may be brought to bear upon it.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The following items of information are from the Peking Gazette:—

Li-san-ta-jen (Li Ho-chang) the hero of Taitang, and of many other engagements, in all of which he has practically

announced his belief that the better part of valour is discretion, has, in company with four others as distinguished as himself, been granted the distinction of the Yellow Jacket. This may be intended as a compliment to the Futai, or it may be the result of a judicious bribe, but under no circumstances could a worse selection have been made. The recipient of this honour has had many opportunities of displaying bravery, coolness, and determination, but whenever he has happened to find himself in danger or difficulty his senses have deserted him, and he has disappeared from the scene with most laudable celerity. An Imperial decree announces the elevation of Gordon to the rank of Ti t'u, a military command commensurate with the civil authority of a Tung t'u, or "Governor-General." The rank hitherto held by Gordon has been Tsung-ping, or "general." The Emperor has also conferred on Gordon a standard, or banner of honour, and a star somewhat answering to the English G.C.B. Ching has been nominated senior guardian of the Emperor. This is a posthumous honour, as news of his death had reached Peking before the date of the edict. The tributary Prince of Corea died last month, and his subjects have notified the fact to the Emperor, begging that his son may be recognised as his successor. His Majesty has acceded to their request, and has nominated the high officials Tsapao and Wen-chien to proceed to the Corea and see that the young prince is duly enthroned.

SHANGHAI.

Dates are to the 22nd June, or two days later than per French mail, which arrived here on the 8th inst. Cholera, noticed in our last, has carried off many more victims, including the Spanish Consul, which will be found in our list of deaths.

The returns officers of the Custom-house at Shanghai have lately compiled a most important and interesting report of the cotton trade for the year ending May 31, 1864. The quickness with which this laborious undertaking has been completed calls for the highest praise, and we feel sure that the mercantile community will join us in awarding the need of indefatigable industry to the commissioner and the officers of the department.

Total Export of Cotton from Shanghai during the Year commencing June 1st, 1863, and ending May 31st, 1864.

To Great Britain (direct)	382,133.04 piculs.
" Hong Kong	203,684.53 "
" Coast Ports	61,133.55 "
" India (direct)	15,291.00 "
" America (direct)	1,728.68 "
" Manila (direct)	148.35 "
" Japan	347.00 "

Grand total 664,466.10 piculs.

Value of cotton exported from Shanghai from June 1, 1863, to May 31, 1864 inclusive, obtained by average monthly prices as declared by merchants, 12,805,494.10 Shanghai taels.

Reports have been circulated to the effect that Burgevine has returned to Shanghai, and intends to renew his connection with the rebels. Several circumstances tended to support the opinion that he had returned, but we, with the *China Herald*, have good reason to believe that there is no real foundation for the rumour. On the 19th June it was reported that H.I.C.M.'s steamer *Pluto* had been captured in the Yangtze by rowdies in rebel pay. This has also been authoritatively denied.

A rumour was afloat that the Chung-chow garrison had gone over to the Taipings, and that the city was in the hands of the insurgents, but there seemed no good foundation for the rumour. Colonel Gordon had not left for England; indeed, it looks likely that he will be again permitted to lead the Imperialists should Shanghai be in danger of attack from the rebels.

The following are the Shanghai reports on the rebel movements from the *Daily News*:—

QUINSAN.—No events of importance have taken place at the front since the last mail. At the latter end of last month Li-Ai-dong issued a notification, announcing that Gordon's force was to be broken up, with the exception of 600 artillery who would remain attached to the Futai's forces, and 300 infantry who would remain under his own command at Quinsan, of which town he is to be commandant. The 28th of May was named as the day on which the remainder were to present themselves to give up their arms and accoutrements, and receive the balance of pay due to them. These arrangements were effectually carried out, and, with the above exceptions, the disciplined Chinese contingent, which has been mainly instrumental in recovering the province from the rebels, is now completely disbanded. The troops which remain embodied under Li-Ai-dong's command will have a new uniform and a new

banner. The uniform will be purple with red facings and a white circle on the breast, bearing the inscription Fu-piao—Futai's army; Chang-shen-chung—Ever victorious army,—the original name of Ward's force.

NANKING.—We learn through a Chinese source that on the 1st June, one of Tseng-Kuo-fan's brothers, who holds a command in the Imperial army outside Nanking, succeeded, after a protracted engagement, in capturing a rebel camp on the north of the city, outside the Kuang-yin gate, to which gate the rebels were chased, and more than four thousand killed. A vast amount of loot was taken, and many official seals were found.

HANKOW.

A correspondent writing from this port under date the 14th June, informs us that Yen Shu-seng, Futai of Hupeh, who has for a considerable time been deservedly unpopular, has at length been degraded. This result has been brought about by the complaints constantly made by the Viceroy Kuan Wen (a senior guardian of the Heir Apparent), relative to the Futai's corruptions and gross injustice. Li Han-chang, an An-huei man, at present Liehtai of Canton (said to be one of Li Futai's brothers) has been appointed to the post. The late Futai comes from the province of Szechuan, was President of the Board of Censors, and Vice-President of the Board of War. The alarms spread as to the approach of rebels, whether Nien-fei or Chang Mao, have proved groundless. For at least a month back there have been no insurgent bands in the neighbourhood of Hankow. Success seems to follow the Imperial armies, for the rebels are being rapidly driven towards the North-West. The Chang Mao rebels are now said to be penetrating An-huei. The Chinese authorities have, we understand, refused to acknowledge Mr. Breck as American Consul, on the ground that Hankow is a place of too much importance to be entrusted to a merchant-consul. This action is stated to be the result of direct orders from the Regent. Over two hundred chops of tea have come down from the country, and of these nearly one hundred have left Hankow.

HONG KONG.

Dates are down to the morning of the 29th June, or three days later than per French mail. The mail of 17th May arrived out on the 26th June.

The 20th Regiment are leaving for Japan, in the chartered steamer *Chanticleer*, and it is believed that Sir R. Alcock will despatch a fleet to open the Straits of Simonoseki on their arrival.

The *Evening Mail* has the following items:—From the *Gazette* we notice the appointment of Mr. Dollman to be surgeon to the Convict establishment at Stonecutters' Island and Health Officer of Hong Kong. Dr. J. A. Yule has been appointed to the situation vacated by Mr. Dollman, viz., that of Superintendent of the Civil Hospital. The sale of land at Kowloon takes place on Monday, the 25th July, and following days.

The Queen's coronation was duly commemorated by the usual Royal salute of twenty-one guns.

The American steamer *Mo-Fune* reports that she left New York on the 7th of April, and arrived at the Cape de Verdes on the 21st; sailed again on the 28th, and arrived at Capetown on the 18th of May; sailed on the 21st, and arrived at Mauritius on the 31st; sailed on June 3, arrived in Singapore on the 19th, and left it again on the 22nd. During the passage from Capetown to Mauritius she encountered very heavy weather, which somewhat delayed her. She is destined for the Yang-tze trade, and leaves for Shanghai in a few days.

On 22nd June the P. and O. Company launched from their factory and building-yard at West Point a steam tug-boat intended as a tender to their ships and for general service at this port. She is a pretty model, is about 90 tons burden, and with engines of 20-horse power (nominal). Her lines were sent out from England, and she has been built here under the superintendence of Mr. J. Stove, the foreman shipwright, to whom great credit is due for the manner in which she has been turned out. The launch was most successful, the little vessel taking to the water like a duck, being christened, as she went down the slip, the *Dragon*.

The necessities of the colony have led to a number of European convicts being turned out to work on the roads. The spectacle of these men in chains is novel to us foreigners, and delightful to the Chinese under our authority. It is worthy

of remark that the idea of taking out European prisoners to work on the roads has been, up to this time, perfectly scouted, and it is also deserving of notice that the present turn-out of white men is quite voluntary, and in no way compulsory. Stanford, Rustomjee, and Co. are not prepared to deny that the gaol routine is somewhat irksome; and, although the daily average of "macadam" produced by either of these worthies is not very much, still the prospect of working in the open streets, and seeing once again the motley throng that frequents them, is not at all despised by the foreign inmates of the Victoria gaol. There is another advantage gained to the colony by turning these men out upon the roads—the Chinese are deeply impressed with our sense of even-handed justice.

CANTON.

The *Hong Kong Daily Press* has the following:—We learn on one hand that on the retirement of Mr. Consul Robertson from Canton, a Vice-consul will be nominated to the post. This step, of course, has been determined on because of the decadence of the port as a place of trade. On the other hand, we learn that the sum of forty thousand dollars has been ordered by the Foreign-office to be expended on the building of a consulate on the Shameen site. These two items of intelligence appear to us to clash to a certain extent, although there can be little doubt as to their correctness.

COCHIN-CHINA.

SAIGON.

The *Courrier de Saigon* of the 25th June contains a minute account of the coronation of the new King of Cambodia, on the 3rd of that month. There were present representatives on the part of the French Emperor and the King of Siam, and the Cambodian King did homage to both. The French envoy addressed the newly-crowned King as follows:—

"France holds out her powerful hand to kings and peoples who walk in the way of civilization and who seek what is right. If her intentions are for a moment misconceived, soon her noble word removes the obstacles and dissipates the error. The presence of the Siamese Ambassador at this Cambodian ceremony is a proof of this; this high personage has travelled in Europe; he has seen France, and he comprehends that, while recognising the former relations between Siam and Cambodia, we have the right to hold here the first place, as much by the force of arms as by the genius of our civilization. Such are the ideas of eminent men worthy of governing. Sire! place this crown on your head without fear; it will be secure there if you are loyal towards France. Let the King and chiefs recollect these words; the Admiral, the friend of this kingdom, charged me to speak them."

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The following are the particulars regarding the fire at Manila noticed in our last:—

On the evening of the 6th June there was a severe thunder-storm. Several buildings were struck, including that in which the Government had stored leaf tobacco; this building, which was much lower than many of the surrounding houses, and built of stone, with tiled roof, took fire soon after being struck, and burst out in flames in many parts at the same time. Although a number of engines were soon on the spot, no efforts could avail to save the valuable property, and 86,000 quintals of leaf tobacco, valued at nearly \$2,000,000, were totally destroyed. The fire continued smouldering for about ten days. In consequence of this calamity the auction announced for the 15th has been postponed until the required quantity of leaf tobacco can be brought forward, which will not be long. Only three days' notice of the sale will be given.

SIAM.

The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya*, Captain Orton, from Bangkok with dates to the 22nd June, anchored in Singapore roads on the 26th.

A female elephant of great whiteness and beauty had been captured, and the King was up at Ayuthia celebrating the event.

Captain Orton stated that before he left Bangkok intelligence had been received that a large powerfully armed Lorch, in command, it is believed, of two Europeans, had been committing great devastations along the coast to the southward, large bodies of armed men being landed at many of the unprotected villages, and the property of the villagers given over to loot. Captain Bush, the harbour-master at Bangkok, had gone in a small steamer in search of the pirates.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

The surveying steamer *Rifleman*, Captain Ward, was at

Labuan when the *Rainbow* left there, after a six weeks' surveying cruise. During that time the *Vanguard*, Prince of Wales, and Grainger shoals have been carefully surveyed, and a fresh shoal discovered between the Grainger and Prince of Wales bank, which has been christened the *Alexandra* (doubtless from the fact of its being well under the lee of the Prince of Wales).

The *Vanguard* Shoal is 40 miles long in a N.E. and S.W. direction, and from six to eight miles broad, with no danger upon it, seven fathoms being the least water found on it by the *Rifleman*. Its centre is in lat. 7.28 N., and 109.38 E. The Grainger Shoal is about four miles in extent, and has the shape of an ellipse, the major axis being four to five miles, the minor three miles. The centre of it is in lat. 7.48 N., and 110.29 E., the shoalest water on it being four fathoms; but in the N.E. monsoon the water would probably break upon it. The *Alexandra* Shoal is about the same size as the Grainger; shoalest water 3½ fathoms; lat. 8.1 N., long. 110.37 E. The Prince of Wales Shoal is 12 to 14 miles long, and 8 to 10 miles broad, its centre being in lat. 8.10 N., long. 110.32 E.

On the way to Labuan the Johnstone's reef was sighted, so that there can now be no doubt of its existence; from what could be seen of it, it appears to join the Kingston and Orleans shoals. The *Rifleman* had not coals enough left to enable a survey to be made of this reef, but soundings were obtained for about 12 miles of its length.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

Dates are to the 9th July. The *China*, which brought the present mail, left two days behind her time, only arriving at Singapore on the date above-named, owing to heavy weather in the China sea.

In commercial circles, a considerable amount of depression still exists, and a few more native traders have given way since our last report; but the amounts involved are not heavy, and we think it may be safely predicted that we have seen the worst of the present crisis.

The Governor left for Malacca and Penang on the 6th July, in the Government steamer *Pluto*, on his yearly circuit. His visit this year is somewhat late, owing, it is believed, to a desire to be in Singapore to receive the Second King of Siam, who has expressed his intention of visiting this place. It appears that the King had actually started, but that the steamer conveying himself and suite encountered somewhat heavy weather after leaving the river, and he thought it wiser to put back and wait for some time. The Governor will be about two months absent from Singapore, on his circuit through Penang and Malacca.

The change that had taken place in the weather, from extreme heat to rain accompanied by chill breezes, had produced considerable sickness, and there had been several cases of cholera of a severe type.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.—The Government has been pleased to grant Mr. Richard Henry Wischam, Chief Engineer, Straits Government steamer *Pluto*, leave of absence for twelve months, to visit Europe, on medical certificate; and Lieutenant H. Burn, late Indian navy, Master Attendant and Shipping Master at Singapore, leave of absence for four months, for the purpose of visiting Europe, on urgent private affairs. Mr. J. L. Kirby, to officiate as Master Attendant and Shipping Master at Singapore during the absence of Lieutenant H. Burn, or until further orders. Mr. John Cooper to be Auditor of the Accounts of the Municipal Fund at Singapore for the past year.

The foundation-stone of the new Court-house was laid on the 4th July by the Governor, in the presence of the Recorder, Resident Councillor, and a pretty large concourse of spectators.

The subject of the Dutch encroachments on the east coast of Sumatra is still being pressed on Her Majesty's Government, and a Memorandum on the subject has been drawn up and submitted to the different Government departments.

The following decision of Lieutenant Burn and Mr. Morris, second master of H.M.S. *Clover*, respecting the loss of the *Mornlug Star*, has been confirmed by the Governor:—"From the evidence produced before us, it appears that that vessel was wrecked on the Alceste Reef, at the north end of Pulo Leat Island, in the Gaspar Straits, on the afternoon of the 29th of May, 1864. That, in our opinion, the vessel was lost through the imprudence of David Grant, the master, in hugging the reef too close, more especially as by his own statement

the reef was not clearly discernible at the time. We therefore consider him deserving of censure, and do censure him accordingly."

The barque *Mary Loure*, Capt. Chamberlaine, from Sydney 20th April, bound to the Mauritius, makes the following report:—

"Entered Torres Straits, by Raine Island at 10 A.M., on Thursday, the 5th May. On the 6th inst., sighted the wreck of the *Royal Stuart* of London, Capt. Cornwall, on Cockburn-reef, from New Zealand, bound to Colombo, seeking; rendered every assistance, and took off half the crew; the commander and other half remaining by the wreck, then quite safe, for another ship. Wednesday, 10th May: Off Booby islands, fine clear weather and light S.E. winds. Passengers and crew all well. Cargo, horses, &c., all well, too, and not a loss up to date."

Eighteen European seamen, belonging to the British ship *Rangoon*, charged with refusal of duty and desertion, were severally sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, by the Marine Magistrate, on the 29th of June; and his worship further decided that the men were to be sent on board when the vessel was ready for sea.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—On the 3rd August, at Rushton-park, Sussex, the wife of W. R. Adamson, Esq., late of Shanghai, of a daughter.

ROHSTEDT—On the 4th June, at Ningpo, Mrs. Julius Rohstedt, of a son.

CAMPBELL—On the 4th August, the wife of William Campbell, Esq., late of Singapore, of a son.

GASKELL—On the 11th August, at Montague-place, Hammersmith West, the wife of William Gaskell, Esq., late of Hong Kong, of a daughter.

MACKEZIE—On the 30th July, at 69, Chepstow-place, Bayswater, the wife of Samuel Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

SMITH—On the 5th August, at Harrow Weald-park, the wife of Robert Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BORLASE—CHADS—On the 3rd Aug., at Farnham, Hants, by the Rev. William Borlase, vicar of Zennor, Cornwall, Capt. John Burlase, C.B., Royal Navy, to Jane Troughton, only daughter of William Chads, Esq., of Farnham.

MACLEAN—ABERNETHY.—On the 28th July, at St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, by the Rev. C. F. Turner, Chaplain to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Henry, eldest son of Alexander Maclean, Esq., South Hampstead, to Marion, second daughter of James Abernethy, Esq., C.E., of Finchley, New Road, South Hampstead, and Whiteness Lodge, King'sgate, Kent.

RONEY—HOGARTH.—On the 8th August, at Christ Church, Herne Bay, Kent, by the Rev. W. L. Cartwright, and the Rev. H. Geary, Incumbent, Richard C. Roney, late of Hong Kong, China, son of the late James E. Roney, Esq., of Demerara, to Helen Isabella, youngest daughter of George Hogarth, Esq.

DEATHS.

BEIT—On the 25th July, at Rurena Villas, New-road, Hammersmith, John Nicholas Beit, Esq., late of Sydney, New South Wales, aged 74.

BRACEY—On the 27th July, at his residence, in the Albany, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Lieut.-General Sir William Bracey, K.C.B., K.H., Royal Artillery (engaged in the China war).

BRUNN—On the 16th May, at H.B.M.'s Embassy, at Peking, aged 36, George Compaigne Parker Brunn, Esq., the only son of the Rev. George Martin Brunn, vicar of Wistow, and of 8, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

COLLARD—On the 13th June, on board the *Hercules*, Hong Kong, George Collard, private H.M.'s 2nd Regt., aged 28 years.

DAVIES—On the 3rd August, at 5, Melbury-terrace, Dorset-square, Henry Tudor Davies, eldest son of the late Henry Tudor Davies, late of Shanghai, and grandson of the late Dr. Henry Davies, aged seven years.

DAY—On the 3rd August, at Portwood, near Southampton, wife of Capt. J. H. Day, of aged 33 years.

DENNIS—On the 5th August, at his residence, Rose-hill, Dorking, John Dennis, Esq., formerly Receiver-Gen. of Excise, aged 84.

DE FORTUNY—On the 18th June, at Shanghai, of cholera, Senor Don Eusebio de Fortuny, H.C.M.'s Consul of this port.

HEDERSTEDT—On the 26th July, William Hederstedt, Esq., aged 46, for many years in the P. and O. Company's service.

HALTON—On the 22nd June, on board the *Hercules*, Hong Kong, Patrick Halton, private H.M.'s 20th Regt., aged 24 years.

HARDIE—On the 19th June, at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Wm. Hardie.

HUMPHRIES—On the 28th June, at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, John Humphries, private H.M.'s 99th Regt., aged 24 years.

JUDSTREY—On the 21st June, at Hong Kong, George Judstrey, sergeant H.M.'s 99th Regt., aged 25 years (drowned).

MACLEACH—On the 11th June, at Shanghai, Mr. Allan Macleachan, aged 36 years.

MASON—On the 17th June, at Hong Kong, Louis Mason, seaman.

MCGLONE—On the 14th June, at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, C. A. McGlone, Sergeant Const. Staff Corps, aged 27 years.

MILLER—On the 4th June, at Shanghai, of cholera, Emily Charlotte, the wife of Rowland Miller, Esq., of Moneymore, Ireland, aged 24 years.

PARKE—On the 29th May, at Shanghai, of cholera, seventeen days after landing, Henry, son of J. Parkinson Parke, Esq., Withnell Hall, Chorley, in his 23rd year.

PETERSON—On the 19th June, at the Seamen's Hospital, Hong Kong, N. Peterson, late second mate of the Russian barque *Triton*.

STUBBS—On the 4th June, at Shanghai, of typhoid fever, Mr. Joseph Stubbs, of Plymouth, England, late in the house of Messrs. Wainwright and Co., aged 30 years.

SOMERVILLE—On the 17th June, at Hong Kong, William Somerville, Engineer Gas Works.

UPTON—On the 5th June, at Shanghai, W. C. Upton, late of Boston, United States, aged 26 years.

WESTON—On the 7th June, at Shanghai, Mr. Evan K. Weston, late of Dover, England, aged 24 years.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

(For dates, see first page.)

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai 6 months sight.	6s. 8d. to 6s. 8½d.	6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per tel.) 6 ditto	...	...
At Canton 6 ditto	4s. 9½d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 11d. to 4s. 10d.
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	4s. 10d. to 4s. 10½d.	4s. 11d. to 4s. 10d.
At Macao 6 ditto	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d. to 4s. 8½d.
At Singapore 6 ditto		
At Manila 6 ditto		

At Shanghai: Bills on India, Rs. 318 to 323 per 100 taels. At Hong Kong: Rs. 226 to 227 per \$100. Bar Silver at Shanghai, 111 taels. Hong Kong, 8½ prem. Mexican Dollars at Shanghai, 72; and exchange on Hong Kong, 28 to 29 discount.

COMMERCIAL REPORT. CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—The new Congous continue to be purchased and shipped off with spirit, the competition being excited by a demand for the Russian market. On the whole, the quality of the present season's teas may be considered as good as those of last season; any estimate of the extent of the crop must be founded on wild conjecture. The prospects for the coming crop of Green teas have slightly improved, yet still the probability is the supply will be deficient and dear as a matter of course.

CANTON.—There is little or no prospect of any new Congous coming to this market this season. A good demand still exists for fine Tyshams. Scented Orange Pekoes are rather lower. Scented Capers maintain their value, Canton Greens tend down.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The transactions of the fortnight have been considerable, the competition for fine Kaisows having increased. Taking quality into consideration, fine teas are a little higher than the opening rates, whilst common and medium teas, owing to a demand for Australia, tend up. Souchongs have been taken to some extent at about last season's opening rates. Flowery Pekoes will be in small supply this season. Scented Teas have been exhibited in moderate quantity, and although defective in scent, have been pretty eagerly picked up. The settlements of the fortnight are thus reported:—Congous, 52,500 chests, at 6.50 to 11.50 tla. for dusty and broken leaf; 17 to 19 tla. for good common; 20 to 37.5 tla. for flavour to very fine Kaisows. Souchong, 7,500 chests, at 27 to 45 tla. for good to finest. Oolong, 3,500 half-chests, at 20 to 30 tla. for good cargo to finest. Flowery Pekoe, a small lot of fine at 40 tla. Scented Tea, 4,000 to 5,000 boxes, at 29 to 40 tla. for middling to finest. The stock on the market consists of 18,000 chests Congou, 7,900 do. Souchong, 16,000 half-chests Oolong, 100 chests Flowery Pekoe, and 3,500 boxes Scented. The supply of Congou this season to date amounts to 147,000 chests, against 140,000 chests same period last season. The supply of Souchong has been 15,000 chests, against 20,000 chests.

SHANGHAI.—Black Teas: Several musters of Oopacks have been offered on the market, but as buyers have been unwilling to pay the equivalent to Hankow rates, no settlements have taken place. There is a general disposition to withhold all offers for the present, and sales could not be made to-day except at prices considerably under the cost of the teas. There are no finest chops for sale, and only a few fine, stock comprising chiefly medium grades, which at the rates demanded would lay down from 3d. to 4d. over London quotations. One chop of fine Hohow (mixed Kaisow kind) from Kiukiang, is reported to have been settled at 36 tla., and 320 chests of old tea left in stock have been taken at 17 tla. for a flooring chop. Reshipments of Hankow purchases amount to 21,045 chests, and the stock is estimated at 12,300 chests. Two clippers and a steamer have sailed for London, and the French Mail takes 2,500 chests Overland at £14 per ton of 40 feet. Green Teas: The only settlement to report is that of a common Moyune chop at 38 tla., showing a decline of half a tael on previous rates. Stocks remain much as last stated, and holders seem unwilling to part with the few parcels of country teas under previous prices. Musters of the New Pingsueys are looked for in about ten days. Foreigners are said to have contracted largely in the country at very high rates, and best chops will cost about 42 tla. proportion laid down here. The crop is reported to be of superior quality, and the supply will probably be about one-fourth more than last season. Settlements for the fortnight 935 ½-chests Hankow at 38 taels. Reshipments 327 ½-chests. Fychow Stock 5,457 ½-chests. Total settlements and shipments: From 1st June to date, 1,262 ½-chests against 6,885 ½-chests last year.

HANKOW.—During the fortnight which has since elapsed, samples of very fine Oopacks have been exposed, fully as good as the best of last season. As the Russian merchants are in the market for these teas, there has arisen a smart competition, and these fine Oopacks have been taken at 38 to 42 taels to some extent, one chop fetching 45 taels. In the early part of the fortnight prices for all descriptions were fully maintained, but as supplies came in freely, the inferior qualities declined 2 to 3 taels, when purchases to some extent were made of Oonams at 27 to 33 taels and Oopacks, at 30 to 34 taels. The market has been pretty well cleared of Oopacks, the fine chops being still eagerly sought after. There are musters of nearly one hundred chops Congou on the market, nearly all Oonams, but as the quality naturally falls off to the advance of the season, rates must give way accordingly. The transactions of the fortnight comprise 120 chops of Oonams and Oopacks, whereof about 30 chops are contract teas. The range of rates has been from 27 to 45 taels. The steamer Sea King has sailed. The clipper Falcon is full. The Challenger is posted for the 18th, and the steamer Robert Lowe partly laden with cotton for the 23rd. The export to date has been 4½ millions, against 5½ millions, same period last season.

KWKIANG.—Green Teas: There are none on the market yet. The weather has been usually cold and stormy, and has inflicted some injury on the coming crop. The extent can only be guessed at for the present. The rebels are said to have retired from the producing districts. Black Teas: The supply of the fortnight amounts to 18 chops, principally Ningchows, of which eleven are contract teas, one chop is reported settled at 35 taels, and three other chops are under shipment for Shanghai, on teamen's account.

YOKOHAMA.—We have again to report but few settlements in this staple, only 230 piculs of old tea and 70 piculs new have changed hands as about our quotations; these purchases have been principally for the American market. Stocks ordinary, 150 piculs—good ordinary, 100 piculs; common, 100 piculs; good common, 50 piculs; medium, 100 piculs; fine, none; finest, none; new medium, 150 piculs. Quotations are as follows:—Ordinary, \$1 to \$3; good ordinary, \$4 to \$6; common, \$8 to \$12; good common, \$14 to \$18; medium, \$19 to \$26; fine, \$27 to \$30; finest, none; new medium, \$25 to \$28.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—There having been no transactions since last report, we are unable to give quotations. During the fortnight about 1,200 bales of the new crop have arrived, but as the dealers have again paid high rates up country, they are demanding such extreme prices, that so far they have not succeeded in opening the market. All the Chinamen agree in their belief of a shorter supply this season than last, and if we may place any confidence in the native reports, the gathering of the first crop has yielded less than in the previous year. The second crop is the principal one, the result of which will probably be known about the time of the departure of next mail, and until this has been ascertained, it is impossible to form any reliable estimate of the total crop. The new silk appears rather superior to last season's in colour and quality, though fuller in size, and quite "foul" and "mixed." The Tsatlees are the least satisfactory, and seem to have suffered considerably by the disturbed condition of these particular districts through rebel interference. From Japan 405 bales have come forward, and by latest advices prices had declined there \$5 to 10 per picul. The unsold stock was estimated at 600 bales, and the new crop expected about the end of the month. The total settlements from July 1, 1863, to date, amount to 38,000 bales, against 76,000 season 1861-62, and 85,000 season 1860-61. The falling off is alarming, and is undoubtedly attributable to the rebellion.

YOKOHAMA.—Arrivals for the week have been very scanty, and a few parcels have changed hands at about last rates; the character of the silk is, however, getting worse, and indicates the approach of the close of the season, there being scarcely any good parcels in stock. This latter we estimate under 200 bales.

DRUGS.—Cassia Lignea has further receded in value; settlements are reported to the extent of 900 piculs at \$15. Stock 1,500 piculs. Cassia Buds: 40 piculs are on the market and are held at \$54. China Galls: Settlements, 200 piculs at \$13.25; stock, 200 piculs. Vermilion: \$48 to 43½ per 50 catties box. Rhubarb: No stock; no supplies. Musk: a settlement of 90 catties very inferior quality is reported at \$92; there are 120 catties still upon the market. Galangal: No settlements; the market has fallen 50 cents. The stock on the market is 500 piculs, held at \$2.90 to 3.30. Anise Oil: Stock, 20 piculs, held at \$155. Cassia Oil: None on the market.

CAMPOR.—HONG KONG.—The supplies lately arrived from Formosa, about 1,500 piculs have all been disposed of at \$19 per picul packed, and the market is bare again. New supplies to a limited extent are again expected.

RAW COTTON.

HONG KONG.—A good demand has sprung up since the receipt of advices by the London mails of 10th May, and a rise of \$1.50 to \$2 has been established. Japan is much inquired for, and sales have been made to some extent. The sales of the fortnight are reported at 10,000 bags China and 5,000 do. Japan—the stock being reduced to 20,000 bags. Four ships are at present loading with the article—two for London, and two for Liverpool. The closing quotations are: Japan \$35½ to 36. Ningpo \$32½ to 33½. Shanghai \$31 to 33.

CANTON.—The sales of the fortnight comprise 3,000 bags Shanghai, 2,500 do. Ningpo, 1,900 do. Shanghai, and 1,500 do. Japan. The market has advanced nearly one mace per picul. The unsold stock in the packhouses consist of 3,700 bags Shanghai, 1,500 do. Ningpo, 300 do. Shanghai, and 800 do. Japan.

SHANGHAI.—Owing to favourable advices from the home markets some few transactions have taken place at slightly advanced rates, taels 20.50 to taels 21 having been paid for best Shanghai. There has been less inquiry within the last few days, and we quote, taels 20.50 for finest Shanghai and taels 19.50 to 20 for Hankow. Total export from 1st June 1863, to 31st May 1864, 88,593,480 lbs.

NINGPO.—The rate demanded is \$32.30 per bale of 118 catties, which exporters refuse to give. About 1,000 bales have been shipped to Hong Kong during the fortnight.

YOKOHAMA.—The favourable advices from England which were brought by the last mail, has caused a better demand. Rates tend up, and may be quoted \$26 a \$26.50 per picul.

CHINA IMPORTS.

COTTON YARN.—Without change to notice in value, the amount of business transacted in this article has been upon a small scale, estimated at 65 bales, and 69 bales of damaged yarn have likewise been moved off by public auction. Grey Shirtings have met with a moderate amount of inquiry at about the rates previously current, and the sales reported in this colony during the fortnight amount to 10,000 pieces, exclusive of 950 pieces of damaged goods. From Foochow sales of 1,250 pieces 7 to 8 lbs. goods are reported at \$4.85 to \$5.50. White Shirtings: The settlements of these goods reported in the Hong Kong market amount to 5,500 pieces, and from Foochow a small sale of 250 pieces 64 reed is reported at \$5.50 per piece. T-Cloths: Have been in but slight request, and the bulk of the sales effected consist of sea-damaged goods moved off by auction. 1,000 pieces sound have found buyers, and the purchases at public sale amount to 2,100 pieces. 3,000 pieces 6½ to 7 lbs. have been sold in Foochow at \$3.70 to \$3.95 per piece. White Spotted Shirtings, Dyed do., Brocades, White and Coloured: Have continued without inquiry, and there are not any sales of these fabrics to mention. Damasks: Without sales. Chintzes: Have also been without enquiry during the fortnight. Handkerchiefs: The sales of these goods are confined to 950 dozens sold by auction.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and Habit Cloths.—The demand manifested for woollen fabrics has been more considerable than for some time past, but the market is very flat, and there does not appear any immediate prospect of better prices being obtainable. The sales of Spanish Stripes are put at 780 pieces, in addition to which about 520 pieces of goods of inferior quality have been moved off by public sales. Long Ells remain at the quotations given in last report, but have found buyers in this colony to the extent of 1,250 pieces. 160 pieces of damaged goods have been also moved off by public sale. Camlets: Have been in moderate demand, and about 750 pieces have changed hands in this colony during the fortnight at about previous rates. Latings: The sales of these goods reported since the date of last circular amount to 750 pieces. Blankets: Nothing doing.

METALS.—Iron, Flat, &c.: A material decline has been established in the value of almost all description of iron in this market during the past fortnight, and the total settlements effected since the date of last report are estimated at 2,650 piculs. Prices in Canton do not show any alteration, but purchases have been confined to a trifling transaction in small round rod. Lead remains as previously quoted in the Hong Kong market with sales of 650 piculs reported for the fortnight. In Canton the value of the article has given way about 5 cents, and 1,400 piculs have found buyers. Tin: 1,390 slabs have found buyers in Hong Kong. Tin Plates remain as previously quoted, with sales during the fortnight of 1,800 boxes. Steel: Without sales to notice.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At JAPAN.—None.
At SHANGHAI.—From London: June 8, Vigil; 15, Assyrian; 15, City of Quebec. From Newcastle: 7, Albis; 13, Belle. From Sunderland: 7, Northern Queen. From Cardiff: 11, Little Edith. From New York: 20, Horatio.
At FOO-CHOW.—None.
At HONG KONG.—From Sunderland: June 28, Bedford. From Cardiff: 12, Good Hope; 22, Venus. From Newcastle: 14, Ramolina. From Hartlepool: 21, Caranus. From Newport: 16, Sailors' Home. From New York: 11, Nabob; 15, Dennis Horton; 28, Mo-Yune (str.) and Otis.
At MANILA.—From London: June 9, San Louis.
At SINGAPORE.—From London: July 3, Prince Alfred. From Liverpool: 7, Bogota. From Cardiff: June 22, Heros. July 3, H. E. Sumana; 8, Alblasserdam. From Plymouth: June 24, De Hoop. From Sunderland: July 8, Jane Woodburn. From Rotterdam: July 7, Lvopuit.
At PENANG.—From London: June 19, Sunium.

DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—For London: June 10, Messe.
From SHANGHAI.—For London: June 14, Eliza Shaw. For Liverpool: 9, Warwick Castle; 10, Peerless; 11, Reigate; and 20, Eek.
From FOO-CHOW.—For London: June 11, Min; 15, Yangtze; and 17, City of Aberdeen. For Liverpool: 14, Ziba.
From HONG KONG.—None.
From MANILA.—For London: June 17, Admiral de Winter. For Liverpool: 10, Sales. For Falmouth: 18, Achilles. For New York: 10, Nor Wester.
From SINGAPORE.—For London: July 2, Bonanza and Miss Nightingale. For Liverpool: July 8, Invincible. For England: June 23, H.M.S. Vulcan; and 25, M.M.S. Ringdove. For Falmouth: 28, Daniel Rankin.
From PENANG.—For London: June 22, Salvador Packet and Bothwell Castle; 23, Sea Wave; 29, Zingra; and 30, Bristolian.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—For London: Natal, Amoy, and Yokohama. For Liverpool: Red Deer, Swallow.
At HANKOW.—For London: Robert Lowe (St.), Challenger and Falcon.
At SHANGHAI.—For London: Brockham, Coulmakyle, Silver Eagle, Taeping, Fychow, Gresham, Highflyer, Pegasus, Southern Empire, White Adder, and Knight Templar. For Liverpool: Afghan, Hougoumont, and Surry. For New York: None.
At FOO CHOW.—For London: Dora, Childers, Whinfell, Holmsdale, Star of China, and Ellen Rodger (to sail on June 19).
At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: Glenaros, Chanticleer, Banian, Yeavinger Belle, and Marlborough. For Liverpool: Edward Percy, Geologist, Chua-sze, Jessie Beasley, Lord Dalhousie, Zenobia, Princess Sommarvathy. For New York: Roslin Castle.
At SINGAPORE.—For London: Rangoon, and Tweed. For Liverpool: Volunteer.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

JAPAN.—To London: Cotton and tea, £5. 10s. to £6. 10s. to £7 per ton.
SHANGHAI.—The arrivals have been numerous, and the requirements for coasting and the northern ports being very limited, there is a large number of unemployed vessels in harbour, the rates are therefore low for what little is offering for the coast. There are several fine clipper ships on the berth for London at £4. 10s. to £5 per ton for tea, and £3 for cotton.
FOO-CHOW.—Rates have declined to £4 and £8. 10s.
HONG KONG and CANTON.—There is a fair inquiry for vessels for coast as well as for home. The following from Geo. Holme's Circular shows the principal statements:—Chas-Sze (556) and Jessie Beasley (500), for Liverpool at £3 15s. Yeavinger Bell (493), for London £3. 15s. to £4. Lord Dalhousie (786), for Liverpool, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s. Zenobia (1,414), for Liverpool, £3. Canute (1,420), Foochow to London, at £2. 10s. Rutlandshire (Holio), to London, £3. 12s. 6d. for sugar, and £4. 15s. for hemp. To Bangkok and back the rates are:—47½ to 45 per picul, and 25 to 30 cents extra if to the north. Manila to Liverpool, £3 for clayed, and £3. 15s. for unclayed sugar, £4. 10s. for hemp.
SINGAPORE.—Tonnage is in less demand. The Edith (490) loads at Padang for New York at £5. 5s. per ton. To London and Liverpool the rates for dead weight is £3, and measurement goods, £4.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From ENGLAND and CONTINENT to CHINA, &c.—June 8, Mountain Ash, London to Kanagawa; 9, Falcon, and 11, Glenisla, Glasgow to Batavia; Louis, Cardiff to Hong Kong; 17, San Louis, London to Manila.
From CHINA, &c., to ENGLAND and CONTINENT.—June 11, Netherby, Foochow to London; 13, Harry Puddemsey, Singapore to Liverpool;

14, Glencoe, Hong Kong to Liverpool; 17, Benvoirlich, Shanghai to London; 23, Alvares, Manila to London; 26, Aunt Lizzie, Hong Kong to London.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

The brig Thor was lost on the N.E. point of Lima Island. Two of the crew were drowned, the remainder were well treated by the natives.

HONG KONG.

The British brig Star of the Ocean reports having experienced light baffling winds until the 22nd June, when she encountered a very heavy gale. On April 6th, in lat. 40 E., long. 35 S., she spoke the British ship Lady M'Naughten, bound to Shanghai, 104 days out. She was leaking badly, and was very short of provisions; the latter was supplied by the brig, and before leaving Anjer they were again in company; the leak, which was in the bow, had been discovered and stopped, but they had been again short of provisions for some days. They were, however, again supplied by the brig, and the vessel was enabled to proceed. When off Cockatoo Island, on the 30th of May, she spoke the Spanish barque B K, from New York bound to Hong Kong, 108 days out.

The Bremen three-masted schooner Charlotte, which left Hong Kong three days since, has been obliged to put back, having been in collision with the Hamburg ship Araccan. She has carried away her bowsprit, and sustained considerable damage.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—Aug. 10, off Falmouth, from Bassein, Isabella Borgund; at New York, from Shanghai, Mercara; July 9, at Callao, from Macao, Julian; Aug. 12, off Queenstown, from Rangoon, Cestrian.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 7, from Sunderland, for Singapore, Antonia; 9, from Swansea, for Singapore, Exonian; 10, from Deal, for Padang, Isaac da Costa; for Samarang, Henrietta; for Sourabaya, California; for Batavia, Gebroeders; 11, from London, for Hong Kong, Annie Archbell; 13, from Liverpool, for Shanghai, Polmaise; 12, for the Cape and Hong Kong, Nancy Bryson; from London, for Shanghai, John Norman; from London, for Shanghai, Alexandrina; 11, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Amazone; from Shields, for China, Pei Ho.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

(Exclusive of this day's Advances.)

From JAPAN.—At LONDON: Meppel, Witness, Lady Ebrington, Twe Cornelsen, Patricia, and Merse, Harwood, W. W. Smith, Alexander, Ann Adamson, Abbotsford, and Anglo Indian. At LIVERPOOL: Marion, and Vampyre. At FALMOUTH: Auld Reekie. At NEW YORK: Osborne.

From CHINA.—At LONDON: Ethel, Monarch, Belle, Benvoirlich, Sea King (str.), City of Aberdeen, Yang-tze, Fiery Cross, Flying Spur, Serica, Min, Young Lochinvar, Belted Will, Robin Hood, P. J. F. Burchard, Keepsake, Echo, Chandanagore, Rajah (str.), Volunteer, Aunt Lizzie, Holmesdale, Rifeman, Isabella Robinson, Zelia, Vimeira, Zarah, Lady Wharnccliffe, Gloucester, Lorton Vale, Icen, Netherby, Sarah Ralston, Wm. Thompson, Spirit of the North, Queen's Own, Ocean Queen, Theodore and Julie, Amelia, Magnus, Josephine, Glamara, Sappho, Charles Davenport, Bahia, and Osborne House. At LIVERPOOL: Fort William, Advance, Simoda, Cyclone, Fanny, Berwickshire, Joshua Bates, Wm. Dawson, Lauderdale, Ziba, Glencoe, Neville, Cornelia, Inamhore, Express, Mayflower, Regina, Victory, Glencairn, Bristow, Henriette Cornelia, Victoria, Montgomery, Univalled, Glenlee, Helvellyn, Australia, Eliza Nicholson, and Ann Forster. At FALMOUTH: Divina, Panama, and Linda. For ENGLAND: H.M.S. Vulcan. At BORDEAUX: Johanna. At HAMBURG: Mecklenburg, and Gravina. At NEW YORK: Eva, Dorchester, Egean, Hermann, Regnago, St. Paul, Sophia, Luson, Anita, and Gleam.

From MANILA.—At LONDON: Alavesa and Cambodia. At LIVERPOOL: Bella Galega, Aureliana, Diadem, Trafalgar, Patriot King, Alicia Annie and Barinaga. At FALMOUTH: Der West, Canaan, and Albuera. At COWES: John Banfield. At QUEENSTOWN: Victoria Cross. At HAVRE: Nouvelle Antoinette. At NEW YORK: Tropic and George Peabody.

From SINGAPORE.—At LONDON: Oscar, Confidence, Pet, Polly, Daniel Rankin, Bonanza, Miss Nightingale, Eleanor, Eena, Courtoy, Najade, Athelstan, Dewa Gungadthur, Dunkeld, Tartar, and Princess of Wales. At LIVERPOOL: Bella Gallega, C. C. Chisholm, Victory, Agra, Beloochee Ferria, H. Puddemsey, and Bombay. At FALMOUTH: Sarah Jane and Hindustan. At BORDEAUX: Salares and Java. At NANTES: Suez. At NEW YORK: Ocean Home, Gertrude, Caroline, Rudolf, Harzburg, and Reynard. At BOSTON: Ceylon, Aristides, Alexander, and Magnet.

From BATAVIA.—At FALMOUTH: Fredrika.

From PENANG.—At FALMOUTH: Schlosser. At CORK: Ceylon. At BORDEAUX.—Sophia.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

At HONG KONG.—The British steamers Hesper and Manila, the gunboats Drake, Forester, Haughty, Janus, Opossum, Snap, Watchful, and Woodcock, and the Spanish steamer A. Escano.

At CANTON.—The British gunboat Grasshopper, and the Spanish steamer Patino.

At SWATOW.—The British gunboat Flamer.

At AMOY.—The British gunboat Staunch.

At SHANGHAI. The British steamer Swallow, the gunboats Algerine, Cockchafer, Don, Slaney, and Starling, and the French steamers Dordogne, Kienschang, Semiramis, and Tancrede.

On YANG-TSE-KIANG.—The British gunboat Hardy.

At the NORTH.—The British steamer Osprey, the gunboats Insolent and Weazel, and the Spanish steamer Narvaez.

At JAPAN.—The British steamers Argus, Barrosa, Conqueror, Coquette,

Cormorand, Coromandel, Euryalus, Leopard, Pelorus, Perseus, Rattler, Racehorse, Scylla, and Tartar, the gunboats Bouncer, Firm, Havoc, and Kestrel, the French steamer Duplex, and the Dutch steamers Djambi and Medusa.

Mr. S. D. SASSOON, who has been for some time on a visit to this country and the Continent, accompanied by his brother, will, we understand, leave for Bombay early in October. He is at present staying at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park.

Of the four vessels contracted to be built in New York for the Japanese one is nearly ready, but the laying down of the other three depends on a fall in the price of labour.

LITERATURE.

The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter; From the Private Journals and other Papers of Captain SEMMES, C.S.N., and other Officers. Two vols. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. —These volumes will be read with delight wherever adventure, discipline, courage, and a chivalrous sense of duty and humanity are held in honour. The character of Captain Semmes himself will stand out more brilliantly than ever. We cannot but sympathise with the brave officer, who, while complaining that he is "getting too old to relish the rough usage of the sea," skims over the wide ocean for months at a time in all weathers, and is on deck at all hours, in obedience to what he feels to be the imperative command of his country's need. All the while, in whatever part of the world he may be, each anniversary—the birth-day, the wedding-day or Christmas-day—recalls to the wanderer the wife and children he has left at home. The song of a little bird has a charm that at once wafts the soul of this "rough pirate," as he has been represented, away from the sea to scenes endeared by affection. In the middle of the Atlantic he writes:—"On this fine balmy morning I enjoyed exceedingly the cheerful notes of our canary. This is a little prisoner made on board one of the whalers; and sometimes at early morning I fancy myself amid 'jessamine bowers,' inhaling the fragrance of flowers, and listening to the notes of the wild songsters so common in our dear Southern land." The world in general has no other notion of Semmes than of a buccaneer of modern times, who would have been as deeply stained with bloody deeds as his predecessors of the seventeenth century had he lived in their times. It has been forgotten that the American civil war found him a commander in the United States Navy, living at Washington; that his proclivities towards the South were so well-known, and his reputation as a naval officer so pre-eminent, that as early in the struggle as February, 1861, he was applied to by the Confederate Committee on Naval Affairs, and that it was not till he had formally resigned his commission in the Federal navy that he felt himself a free man to serve "his struggling country." The editor of the volumes thus indicates the

CHARACTER OF CAPTAIN SEMMES.

Our readers will see, by-and-by, from the quotations we shall make from the captain's log, that he is as little the hungry fire-eater, which many of his admirers suppose him to be, as he is the Black-Pirate of the New York Press. Captain Semmes is a native of Charles County, in Maryland, a state which has furnished numerous patriotic citizens to the South. Before accepting his new service he had taken an honourable farewell of his old. The Federals had no charge to bring against him before the day when he stepped on the deck of the then unknown and insignificant *Sumter* steam-vessel. What they may have said later is of no particular consequence; nor can it be thought to be greatly to the discredit of Captain Semmes that they have cried out loudly, and as men in pain.

We need not here sketch out the exploits of the *Sumter* and the *Alabama*—they are too recent, and made too much noise, for them to have slipped from the memory of our readers. The editor has done well to give us as much of the narrative as possible in his hero's own words. Wherever the former has had to connect portions of the Captain's Log by a digest of intervening events the task has been clearly and effectively discharged; and he seems never to have done this but when absolutely necessary, perceiving, with the good sense he evidently possesses, that it would be impossible to improve on the Log, with its entries written at the moment, the actions and scenes they recorded being still before the writer's eyes, or the latest impressions on his memory. We must confess we were un-

prepared for the heart-stirring treat that awaited us in the perusal of this "Cruise." The adventures succeed each other rapidly—they take place in such out of the way and hitherto unheard-of nooks and corners of the world—that the story combines a double excitement, rising to the highest pitch, in a fashion such as we scarcely remember to have met with before. One page burns with the gasping feverishness of a chase, or constrains you to hold the breath while listening to the details of some crafty ruse to elude or entrap the enemy; and then the next carries you off to a Juan Fernandez of an island, beautiful enough to set a modern Robinson Crusoe longing to take up his abode there. We are borne off on a delightful voyage of discovery and float away on a career of triumph at one and the same moment. The two volumes are a perfect romance of history, told with a freshness and simplicity that no romance ever yet achieved. The mystery of the way in which the *Alabama* got her supplies is unfolded by the account of her sojourn at certain small islets on the Spanish Main. The hope of getting a supply of fresh water, while cruising near Singapore, introduces us to a recent French annexation, where Captain Semmes "is quite surprised to learn that he had arrived in civilized waters." Some of those little touches of feeling that characterize the temperament of the man will be found in this account of

PULO CONDOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH.—The harbour is picturesque, with mountains rising abruptly from the water to the height of 1,800 feet, clothed with dense verdure from water's edge to top, many of the trees being of large size. The soil is very rich, but there is little cultivated land, the mountain sides being too steep. The French have constructed two or three huts on the northern shore, and a couple of rude jetties as landing-places of loose stone. Landed on one of these to get sights for the chronometers. Found a Frenchman overseeing three or four Chinese seamen chopping wood and thatching a hut. The French make slaves, both here and on the mainland, of prisoners of war. The island is under the government of an Enseigne de Vaisseau. The commander of the junk is a midshipman, so that we have gotten among high dignitaries. Landed at noon at an inviting little sand-beach on the south shore, to get latitude —8 deg. 39 min. 10 sec. Found the ruined hut of a Frenchman, with his grave close by, and his name carved on the bark of a tree on the beach—a picturesque burial spot, amid eternal shades, with the lullaby of the ocean.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5TH.—Amused this morning watching some sedate old baboons sitting on the sand-beach opposite, and apparently observing the ship very attentively. Large numbers of these caricatures of humanity inhabit these islands. Yesterday, when a boat landed, great numbers of young ones were seen gambolling about; but one of the old ones having called out to them, they soon all disappeared in the thick wood. Returned the visit of the Frenchman. He is on board a miserable country craft, of about forty tons burthen. Sent a boat to the village on the east side to call on the governor, and see if we could get some fruit and vegetables. Boat returned at nightfall. The village is a mere military port. The native inhabitants, except a few prisoners, or slaves, having fled to the mountains, and no supplies were to be had. The governor's residence is a thatched hut, as are all the other houses, with no industry or taste displayed in their structure. A few patches of cultivation were visible—rice, fruit, and cotton—the latter looking rather unpromising. The destroyers of their rice were the monkeys. There are several varieties of fine large pigeons here, and in abundance. They are beautiful in feather, and fat. A common variety has a green back and golden tail. This must be a paradise for monkeys, so abundant is their food in the forests, almost every tree bearing a fruit or nut of some sort. These French officers had heard and believed that we sunk or burned every ship we took, with all on board, and received the paymaster rather coolly at first, but became quite cordial when they observed we were Christians, and did not commit this wholesale murder.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.—Another lonely Sabbath-day—lonely, though in the midst of one hundred and fifty people. Away, away from home, by half the circumference of the globe! One of the most frequent and unpleasant of my experiences since I entered the China Sea is an oppressive sense of great distance from home, and the utter strangeness of everything around me, almost as though I had entered another planet.

Those who assisted in executing the wondrous feats performed by the *Alabama*, it might be supposed, were picked men. It is clear that England is unwittingly liable to the charge alleged against her by the Federals of having supplied their foe with both ship and crew. What may be effected out of a very unpromising material by a man endowed with the talent of command may be learnt from Captain Semmes' description, written on the 29th December, 1862, of the

CREW OF THE ALABAMA.

Another seaman got drunk to-day, and seized his bag to go on board the barque to return to England. Confined him in double irons. Many of my fellows, no doubt, thought they were shipping in a sort of privateer, where they would have a jolly good time and plenty of license. They have been woefully disappointed, for I have jerked them down with a strong hand, and now have a well-disciplined ship of war. Punishment invariably follows on the heels of the offence. It has taken me three or four months to accomplish this; but when it is considered that my little kingdom consisted of one hundred and ten of the most reckless from the groggeries Liverpool, this is not much.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED on the departure of the Mails via Marseilles on the 10th, 17th, and 26th, contains a Summary of European, American, and General News; Commercial and Shipping Reports, and Special notices of Trade with the FAR EAST.

Subscription 54s. per annum, including Postage. Export Supplement 12s. extra.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

GORDON'S RESIGNATION, AND THE DISBANDMENT OF THE ANGLO-CHINESE FORCE.

GORDON's campaign against the Taiping rebels closed with the capture of Chang-chow; and the gallant disciplined native corps, with its brave staff of foreign officers, have been disbanded, after an active service of fifteen months, that will compare with the most successful military achievements in China. From March, 1863, to June, 1864, the progress of this force through the province of Kiang-soo, under his command, was one series of successes against the strongholds and picked men of the enemy—who fought with the desperation of despair. With the exception of the reverse at Kintang, on every occasion they defeated the insurgents with comparatively small loss, and conquered eventually the whole country under their domination, thereby relieving the great foreign emporium of Shanghai from the dread of their presence. During that period fourteen of the chief cities in the province, beyond the thirty mile radius, were captured; and Kiang-soo, with its population of forty millions—less the decimation from the rebellion—is now restored to Imperial rule. But for the skill and prowess of GORDON, this canker-worm of rebellion would still have been eating into the vitals of the most fertile province in China, and continually threatening the existence of its commerce in which our merchants so largely participate. The restoration of this large territory to legitimate traffic is already giving a fresh impetus to foreign trade which was languishing latterly from the baneful effects of the insurrection. On these grounds alone MAJOR GORDON is entitled to a substantial testimonial from the foreign as well as the native merchants of Shanghai, on his departure from the scene of his operations; and we very much mistake the high and liberal character of the firms of all nationalities at that flourishing port, if he is allowed to leave without a public recognition of his services to commerce.

But GORDON has had higher motives than even these to prompt him to action, in crushing this desolating rebellion. It is abundantly manifest in every stage of his campaign that he was actuated by feelings of humanity in prosecuting with such vigour, operations that would put an end to this awful strife on the part of hellish blasphemers, who, under the cloak of quasi-Christianity, waged war against the helpless, the innocent and the industrious. These motives are shadowed forth in the series of despatches from him, and just published among the parliamentary papers. Some of the details are so sickening, and the refinement of cruelty exercised by the Taiping hordes so dreadful, that it makes us shudder at the horrors of this strife, and execrate these fiends in human shape—from which condemnation their foreign sympathisers are not entirely free. It is true that to all intents and purposes, GORDON was an officer in the Chinese service, ostensibly fighting in the cause of a foreign Prince to whom he does not owe allegiance; and it is equally true that he did receive pay for these services in the manner that soldiers of fortune have done from time immemorial, and in all nations, fought their way in the field. But the exceptional circumstances under which he accepted the command, with the approval of the British general and Minister in China, without forfeiting his rank in the British army, all point to the

fact that he never was incorporated in the Chinese service; while his subsequent condemnation of mandarin treachery, and his humane disposition towards the vanquished, show that he was ever actuated by the most honourable motives, which ignore the supposition of any venal influence prompting him to action. He witnessed the misery under which the land laboured; he saw in the disciplined forces the means to restore a better state of things, and, with confidence in his own capacity to command that force with military skill, he went forth to conquer or to succumb. After many "hair-breadth 'escapes," he has come forth not altogether scathless from the fight, having nobly battled and won in the cause of humanity and religion by inflicting a blow upon the hydra-headed monster of Taipingism, from which it is evident that its doom is sealed. For this is he entitled to the thanks of mankind; and we feel assured that the most rabid philo-Taiping cannot but grant him a due meed of praise for the protection he has given to the benighted followers of the Tien-wang who fell into his power. It must be very satisfactory to himself and friends to find that the Press of his native country have done him full justice, in spite of the croakings of certain self-constituted censors on Chinese affairs, and mendacious writers in the local journals. We flatter ourselves that we were among the first to point out the rare qualities of this young but skilful and experienced British officer, which has been recognized in such handsome terms by the greatest literary organ in the world—*The Times*.

Though an officer just verging on the younger side of the prime of life, Gordon's services in the British army range through the Crimean war to the capture of Peking. On every occasion where our troops were engaged he exhibited superior talents and activity as an officer of the Royal Engineers. He received his promotion as major just on the eve of his assuming the command of the Anglo-Chinese contingent. In doing so he was invested with the title of TSEONG-KEON, or General of an army. His predecessors in the force all assumed this native title, but GORDON preferred his rank and title as a major in HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY's service to the highest degree the EMPEROR OF CHINA could bestow upon him. His loyalty in this respect is only one of the fine qualities he has always displayed in his modesty and unselfishness as the *beau ideal* of a British officer. Nevertheless, it is worthy of remark that his gallant conduct has still further elicited the approbation and recognition of the Court of Peking, for we learn that in the *King Pao* or *Peking Gazette*, there is an Imperial decree bestowing upon him the title of TSEAY-TO-O, the oldest title of a military Commander-in-Chief, which places him on a par with the Viceroy of the province, in mandarin rank. This added to the pecuniary awards for his services, shows how highly they have been appreciated by the Chinese Government, and reflects much credit on the liberality and justice of Prince KUNG and the members of the Regency. So far GORDON has yielded up his command just in time, with all his honours thick upon him. In him the EMPEROR OF CHINA loses the best and bravest of foreigners who have ever espoused the Imperial cause in this dreadful civil war; and Her MAJESTY regains a brave and loyal soldier, experienced in the art of warfare, just come from one of its most sanguinary schools, wherein he has displayed all the genius of conception, and the skill to execute the plans of an accomplished general. It is to be hoped that these qualifications will be kept in view by his superior officers on his arrival at the Horse Guards, after so many years' absence on foreign service. We trust that they will not be unmindful of recommending him for further steps in the ladder of promotion. Under ordinary circumstances, had he been engaged in the arduous duties he has performed in regular service, nothing short of a colonelcy and a pair of golden spurs, with the accompanying title, would have been his reward. It is just possible that the first draught from the fountain of honour may be awaiting him on his return to England, and we may add C.B. to the name of G. C. GORDON.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

AFTER a lapse of several years, the route to India and the Far East, by way of Mesopotamia, from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, down the valley of the Euphrates, is again brought prominently before the public, in a letter from Capt. SELBY to Mr. ANDREW, on the importance and necessity of establishing that line of route between England and her richest possessions. Three years ago the press of this country were

almost unanimous in advocating the importance of this route through the Turkish dominions, not only in a commercial, but a diplomatic and military point of view, as the most eligible for all purposes, and entitled to government support. It was proved by eminent engineers that if a line of railway was constructed to Bussorah, few engineering difficulties would be encountered; and a line of steamers from thence to Bombay *via* Kurrachee, the distance, compared with the Suez route, would be lessened fourteen hundred miles, and passengers could be conveyed from London to India in three weeks at the outside. Moreover it was shown that a considerable trade could be carried on between the western provinces of India and the eastern provinces of Turkey, so as to develop the resources of these regions, and spread the peaceful blessings of European civilisation among the semi-barbarous inhabitants. The maritime part of this grand project has been in operation for some time, under the management of an enterprising steam navigation company, who have so far succeeded in opening up the line from Bussorah to Bombay that Her MAJESTY'S Government have, within the past year, granted a subsidy for the postal service, which goes far to make the undertaking one of profit. Having done so much for the sea and river portion of the route, it is to be hoped that the Government will no longer delay in aiding the opening up of the land section. Some time ago a large and influential deputation of noblemen and gentlemen interested in Indian affairs, solicited Lord PALMERSTON to take into consideration the advisability of the British Government granting pecuniary support to the Euphrates Valley Railway, which was favourably received, but on account of the then low state of the Indian finances, the matter was allowed to drop. Now, a period has arrived when the exchequer of these dominions was never in a more flourishing condition, and there is every probability that the Ministry would extend the subsidy already granted, so as to include the Euphrates Valley Railway Company, if represented by a second influential deputation.

This letter of Captain W. B. SELBY is opportune, and places in a practical light the numerous advantages that would accrue if the railway was carried out. From his experience as a surveyor in Mesopotamia he shows by a recent examination of the country that the facilities for constructing the line are even more than was originally anticipated; while the Arab population would deem it a boon to their country, and hence there would be no fear of their throwing obstacles in the way of laying it down, as at one time was feared. On the contrary, from the statements of the British Consul at Diarbekir, contained in the letter, it would appear that if the work was undertaken by Englishmen, and not under Turkish auspices, there would be no lack of native navvies for the works, and when finished, it would remain unharmed, if the sheiks of the different tribes through whose districts it passed were treated with common courtesy and some small present, according to ancient custom. We refer our readers to the letter itself for further information connected with this important route; and we shall look forward with sanguine expectation to the success attending a second application for a Government subsidy, or sufficient public support to enable the directors to construct the line.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN NEPTUNE SARGENT, C.B., 3rd Foot, formerly serving in China, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal warrant of the 14th of October, 1858.

The *Luzon*, built for Messrs. Ker, Bolton, and Co., by Messrs. A. Stephen and Co., of Kelvinhaugh, has made a trial trip, in which she attained an average speed of eleven knots per hour. The *Luzon* is intended to trade between Manila and China.

The *Illustrated London News* of the 13th contains sketches from Japan.

Continental Intelligence.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST 7.

The Treaty of Commerce between Prussia and Japan, which was signed by Count Eulenburg (now the Minister for the Home Department in Prussia) on the 24th January 1861, and ratified on the same day of this present year, has not yet been published, but the needful orders have now been given, and its publication may be shortly expected. The original text is in the German and Dutch languages. According to the stipulations contained in the treaty, the Tycoon of Japan binds himself to permit the establishment of a resident diplomatic agent of

the King of Prussia at Jedo, as well as of Prussian Consuls in the opened ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki. Prussian subjects are not to be allowed to penetrate more than ten Ri into the interior from Hakodadi and Kanagawa, but from Nagasaki they may go to any distance into the country. The Ri is 12,456 Prussian feet, and, consequently, equal to rather more than two English miles. The distance is to be reckoned from the Gojoschio, or Council-hall, in the above-named two ports. The Prussian Consuls in Japan are exempted from this restriction, and are at liberty to travel through the country in any direction they please.

The following gentlemen from the Far East have arrived in this city and been introduced by subscribers to the Commercial-rooms in the Exchange buildings:—Mr. G. A. Reme, from Singapore; Mr. George Schuvenmaun, from Shanghai; Mr. H. Ducheddo, from Hong Kong; Mr. G. Ventz, from Bombay; Mr. Gildermeister, from Japan; Mr. Ad. Koch, from Batavia; and Mr. O. Rheiner, from Singapore.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the *Gonels* steamer, placed at the disposal of the telegraph service on the Amoor, left Strelensk on the 29th of April last, and arrived on the 5th of May at Tchita. This is the first steamer that has gone up the course of the Ingoda as far as the last-named town.

The Russian *Gazette de la Bourse* contains the new postal regulations, by which letters to foreign countries may, in future, be prepaid by stamps, which was hitherto inadmissible. For this purpose, in addition to the three postage stamps (of 30, 20, and 10 copecks) now in use, new ones of 5, 3, and 1 copeck have been issued. The postage of a single letter from any part of Russia to China, Japan, Java, the Molucca Islands, Borneo, Sumatra, and the Philippine Islands, is 65½ copecks.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—The prospect of a near settlement of the long-pending Danish question, the improved advices from the markets in Holland, and the latest accounts from Rio, in conjunction with the continued large deliveries ex warehouse, combined to exercise a favourable influence on this market, and promote increased confidence. The remaining stock of washed Laguayra has been cleared off at a trifle above last week's currency, whilst St. Domingo is more in favour, and has been sent with considerable success to places where this description was hitherto unknown. East India sorts move off slowly at full prices. Java sells at from 8½ to 11 schillings banco per lb. Of Ceylon there is none in the market. The sales of the fortnight amounted to 23,000 bags, and the fresh supplies during the same period were 42,000 bags.

SUGAR.—The market has been calm, and the raw article drooping, prices having receded 12 sch. bco. per 100 lbs. The dealings in refined goods were not extensive, amounting to 23,000 loaves, of which 8,000 of Hamburg steam-made Raffinade at 4½ sch. bco. per lb.

RICE.—This article continues in a firm position, but the transactions in cleaned have not been larger than usual. Four cargoes of rough have dropped in last week—the *Noordster*, from Singapore and Bassein, with 2,000 bags, the *Zephyros*, from Rangoon, with 5,500 bags, and the *Ariel* and the *Betty*, with together 12,700 bags from Akyab. The cargo of the last-named vessels (with 7,000 bags) has already been disposed of by private contract.

SPICES.—Cloves, mace, and nutmegs are again higher in value, with an animated demand and a rising market. No alteration in pepper or cassia lignea. Ginger firmly held, but with only limited sales.

SPELTS.—Market quiet. The only sale reported was 1,000 centners for September delivery at 15 marks 10 sch. banco per centner. The stocks are very small as compared with the preceding years, being only 8,000 centners against 63,000 at the corresponding period of last year, 120,000 in 1862, and 76,000 in 1861.

TIN.—A moderate business has been done in Banca at 11½ to 12 sch. banco per lb.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—July 26, St. Thomas, sailed from Cuxhaven to Hong Kong; 31, Antelope, ditto.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, AUGUST 7.

At last the elections are finished. As I predicted in my preceding letter, Professor J. A. Jonckblaet obtained the majority at Winschoten, and Baron van Goltstein at Hoorn. It is impossible to deny that the defeat of Mr. W. T. Gevers Deynoot is a very considerable check for the Liberals. The struggle was very serious, and both parties spared no manoeuvres to gain the day. At the first election at Hoorn, only 1,127 persons polled; at the second, 1,201; and now 1,725, of which Mr. van Goltstein obtained 878 votes. These numbers prove that all was done that could be done. As to Mr. Jonckblaet, he will have to choose between the post of Rector Magnificus at the University of Groningen and that of member of Parliament. It is impossible to be both at the same time.

Mr. Thorbecke has left the Hague for Dresden. Our Minister of Home Affairs will stay there with his family till the end of August, when the Session must be closed by him in the name of His Majesty. Mr. Transen van de Putte will

remain some time longer at Kissingen, where he is taking the waters. His state of health causes great anxiety to his friends, for they fear that he will be unable to continue at the head of the colonial department.

The Imperial Prince of Russia, the Archduke Nicolas, travelling incognito as Count du Nord, has arrived at Scheveningen. That beautiful bathing place is this year so crowded that several notabilities, as Baron Rothschild, M. Fould, &c., have attempted in vain to obtain apartments for the season.

You will remember that Mr. van der Maeson de Sombref, when Minister of Foreign Affairs, abolished the embassy at Stockholm on economical grounds. The consequence of this measure, which was highly disapproved by the press, is that Baron von Wetterstedt, the Swedish Ambassador, will leave the Hague at the latter end of this month, and will not be replaced.

It is generally reported that the works for the canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea will be begun within a few weeks.

A correspondent at Batavia writes to the *Arnhemse Courant* that the Governor-General of the East Indies, Mr. Sloet van der Beele, is about to ask for his retirement. Nothing is known about it here, and the rumour is accordingly contradicted.

A company is organising here to open regular steam-boat communication between Rotterdam and Batavia. The capital will be of 3,000,000f., and five first-class steamers will be built. The passage is to be done in sixty days at the outside. No Government subsidy is asked. All that is required is a guarantee that when the steamers arrive at Batavia, the Government will take care that there shall be always 400 tons of Government goods ready for the return cargo. The International Association for the promotion of social sciences will hold its annual meeting at Amsterdam in the palace of the King, from the 26th September till the 1st October. The public opinion is that the Palace of Industry, which will be opened on the 16th inst., with a grand musical festival, would have answered the purpose much better.

The Polytechnic School at Delft, for the instruction of civil officers for the East Indies, will be opened early in September. It is rumoured that Mr. van Bosse is about to replace Mr. Betz as Minister of the Finances.

There are many railway schemes now before the public. The concession for the railway from Nymegen to the Prussian frontiers has been granted by the Government. Another will be asked for a line from Amsterdam, via Purmerend, Hoorn, Enkhuizen to Heenwarden, a route much shorter than that of the State railways. Several plans also are proposed for shortening the distance between Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The only question is, "Can the money be found?"

Don J. A. de Rascon arrived some days since at the Hague as Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain. Till now, Spain was represented at this Court by merely a resident Minister. It would seem that the relations between the two Governments are much more friendly than those of our bondholders with the financial department at Madrid.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Market calm. The N. T. C. will sell by auction on the 17th inst. 83,000 bags Java. Since our last report 2,500 b. greyish Java, ex Maarten van Rossum, were sold at 46½ c. Stock N. T. C. 354,800 b. private 40,300 bales.

TEA.—In public auction 500 chests Congou were sold at 100 to 140c., and 250 chests Souchong at 150 to 151c. The market is in a good condition. Stock, 13,300 ½ chests.

SUGAR.—Market dull. Prices nominal. Java white, 40f. to 43f., grey, 38f. to 39f., low grey, 35f. to 37f., brown, 30f. to 34f.; Manila grey 34f. to 38f., brown, 30f. to 34f.; Mauritius 34f. to 38f., brown, 29f. to 33f. Stock N. T. C. 18,444 kran. Java.

RICE.—No affairs to report except 740 b. Java, ex Maarten van Rossum, at 8½f. and 7f. Stock, 69,300 b.

SPICES.—Without transactions, in waiting for the great public sale of the N. T. C., when the whole stock will be offered, consisting of 1,410 casks nutmegs, 740 casks mace, 70 casks cloves, 1,378 fard. cinnamon. For cloves there was some demand; No. 3 is paid with 83c. to 83½c.; cinnamon, No. 3, 93c.; No. 4, 89c. to 91c. Pepper: No lots offered. Stock, 5,300 b.

TOBACCO.—The market is very inactive; there are no sales of Java to report. A great deal of the stock, consisting of 9,982 b., will be sold by public auctions within a fortnight.

COTTON.—Some lots R. I. were sold for export. The prices are generally lower.

METALS.—Very quiet.

INDIGO.—The market is in a very firm condition. 75½ chests Java were sold at much higher prices.

HIDES.—268 and 1,164 Padang cow, and 312 and 69 do. ox hides, ex Padang Packet, were sold at prices that did not transpire; likewise 800 Batavia ox. Stock, 23,384. From the 1st January till ult. July, 71,919 p. were imported.

HAMP.—Manila, 67f.

VANILLA.—Per public auction, 150 kilogrammes Bourbon were sold at 2½f. to 9½f. per ¼ kilos.

ARAK.—There is more inquiry for this article. Several parcels were sold, as 15 casks ex Prinses Amelie, 300 do. ex Marseille.

MONEY.—Easy. Bank discount 4½ per cent.; open market, 4½ per cent.; N. W. S., 2½ per cent 62½, 3 per cent 73½; 4 per cent. 97½. Handelsmaatschappij 141. Ex London, 3 pm. 11.66f., short 11.89f.; Paris, 3 pm. 46.30f., short 47.10f.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	Ship.	From
July 25	Brouwershaven	Maarten van Rossum	Batavia.
— 25	Do.	Æolus	Banjoewangie.
— 25	Texel	Drie Gezusters	Do.
— 25	Do.	Argo	Batavia.
— 25	Do.	Pegasus	Banjoewangie.
— 26	Do.	H. Vincentius v. Paulo	Do.
— 26	Do.	Celebes	Do.
— 27	Do.	Alida	Do.
— 26	Zierikzee	Westkapelle	Do.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Maria Anna	Do.
— 29	Do.	Maassluis	Macassar.
— 28	Texel	Zeenimph	Batavia.
— 30	Brouwershaven	Maria Diederika	Padang.
— 30	Do.	Joh. Hendr. Ferdinand	Batavia.
— 31	Do.	Suzanna	Banjoewangie.
Aug. 1	Do.	Japan Packet	Do.
— 1	Texel	Java Packet	Batavia.
— 1	Do.	Dionysia Catharina	Banjoewangie.
— 1	Do.	Maria Agnes	Do.
— 1	Do.	Norden	Do.
— 2	Flushing	H.M.'s St. Citadel van Antwerpen	Java.
— 2	Brouwershaven	Maria Adriana	Batavia.
— 3	Texel	Joan Melchior Kemper	Banjoewangie.
— 3	Do.	Willem and Carol	Batavia.
— 3	Do.	Ouderkerk and Amstel	Do.
— 3	Do.	Maria Catharina	Banjoewangie.
— 6	Do.	Gebroeders	Batavia.
— 6	Do.	Henrietta	Samarang.
— 6	Do.	Californie	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	Ship.	For
July 25	Veere	Suzanna Elizabeth	East Ind., via Newcastle.
— 27	Hellevoet	Java	Batavia.
— 27	Texel	Hendrina	Do.
— 27	Do.	Jacoba and Christian	Do.
Aug. 4	Hellevoet	Hoek van Holland	Do.
— 5	Texel	Johanna Elizabeth	Do.
— 5	Do.	Cornelis Gips	Do.
— 5	Do.	Theodora Mechteld	Sourabaya.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Isaac da Costa	Padang.

READY TO SAIL.

At BROUWERSHAVEN.—Johanna Maria, for Batavia; Bengalen, for Macassar; Haamstede for Batavia; Hollandia, for Batavia.

At TEXEL.—California, for Sourabaya; Henriette, for Samarang; Goede Verwachting, for Batavia; Zaanstroom, for Batavia; Sindbad, for Sourabaya; Ortelius, for Batavia.

LOADING.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Kanagawa and Decima: Adriana Johanna, Yokohama, Engel, Maria. For Padang: Padang Packet. For Batavia: Ymuiden, Electra, Three Gerusters, Zeenimph. For Batavia and Samarang: Quartet, Admiral de Ruyter. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Jan van Schaffelaar, Vrede, Henrietta Maria. For Samarang: Herman de Ruiter. For Sourabaya: Regina Maria, Nederland.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Eva Johanna, Zuid Holland, Tonja. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Eersteling, Medea. For Batavia and Samarang: L. J. Enthoven. For Samarang: Van der Palm. For Sourabaya: Edouard Marie, Stad Dohum. For Kanagawa: Nippon. For Padang: Lammina, Elizabeth, Maarten van Rossum. For Singapore: Maria Louisa Antoinette, Jan van Galen. For Singapore and Hong: Singapore.

FREIGHTS.

The following quotations are from the Circular of Messrs. Fauchey and de Fletter, shipbrokers, Rotterdam:—

For Batavia: 15f. to 20f. For Batavia and Sourabaya: 15f. and 25f. For Batavia and Samarang: 15f. and 20f. For Samarang: Palm 20f. For Padang: 30f. to 35f.; all with 15 per cent. and per ton of 2,000 kilogrammes. For Kanagawa: Nippon, 60f. and 15 per cent. For Singapore: 30s. to 40s. Hong Kong: 40s. to 50s., with 15 per cent. per 40 English feet.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per *Maarten van Rossum*, Capt. Gerrebrands, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Capt. E. I. Army, Backerus and Eichelberg, Dr. Broers, Mr. Hoesthoff, Capt. Kuipers and family, Mrs. Barstein, and Miss Fristcorn.

Per *Æolus*, Capt. de Vries, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Mr. L. J. Stoll, and Miss Koenen.

Per *Argo*, Capt. Gesterkamp, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Lieut. G. N. de Haan, and the Engineer Smit.

Per *Maria Anna*, Capt. van Monnom, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Mr. van Ronkel and family.

Per *Zeenimph*, Capt. van Roggen, at Nieuwe Diep, from Batavia: Mr. Brederode and family, Mr. Gerards and family, Mr. van Zutphen and family, Messrs. Elliot, and Miss van der Meulen.

Per *Johan Hendrik Ferdinand*, Capt. Lodewyck, at Brouwerhaven, from Batavia: Mr. E. Geluk and family, thirty soldiers.

Per *Maria Diederika*, Capt. van Marion, at Brouwerhaven, from Padang: Mr. Kriesfeld and family, Mr. de Bruin and family, and Messrs. Mus, six soldiers.

Per *Java Packet*, Capt. Hellingman, at Nieuwe Diep, from Batavia: Mr. Mirandolle and family, Mr. Paauw and family, Mr. Daendels and family, Messrs. Rose, Verhulst, Kapfer, Mrs. Buyn, Mrs. van Hoevell, Miss Telles, Miss Coblyn, six soldiers.

Per *Dionysia Catharina*, Captain Jaski, at Amsterdam, from Banjoewangie: Major Pique and family, Mr. Van Bunge and family, the Engineer of the E. I. Railways, A. Catoite, four soldiers.

Per *Maria Adriana*, Capt. Van der Held, at Brouwerhaven, from Batavia: Mr. Kam and family, Mrs. Brunner, Mr. Richter, nineteen soldiers.

Per *Susanna*, Capt. Vonck, at Brouwerhaven, from Batavia: Baron Van Heerdz and family, Mrs. George, with four children, Van Gennep, Mr. Wetner.

Per *Ouderkerk aan den Amstel*, Capt. Swart, at Amsterdam from Batavia: Mr. Last and family, Mr. Helmers and family, Mr. Van Vryhoeft, the captains of the E. I. Infantry Bruggeman and Blasius, Mrs. Groeff, Mrs. Van Mienne, Miss Gude, Messrs. Duperon and Kollman, twelve soldiers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per *Jacoba and Christina*, Captain Jaski, from Nieuwe Diep to Batavia: Mr. T. Hoog and family, Mr. L. Free and family, Mr. H. Ide and family, Mr. W. van der Kaa, Mr. C. C. Bierhuijs, and Miss W. C. Frappen.

Per *Cornelis Gips*, Captain Verhoeven, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. J. Hea.

Per *Henriette*, Captain Visser, from Amsterdam to Samarang: Mr. H. F. Goudswaard, and family, Mr. P. Goudswaard.

Per *Johanna Elizabeth*, Captain Duinker, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. F. F. W. Boers, J. Dekker, F. L. Louis and family, Mrs. A. van Zanten and daughter, Miss A. M. van Dommeling.

Naval and Military.

The *Times*' reporter gives the following:—

The screw steam corvette *Encounter*, 14, Capt. Roderick Dew, C.B., was paid off at Devonport, by Admiral Superintendent T. M. C. Symonds, C.B. This ship was put in commission in September, 1859. On receipt of the despatches detailing the Peiho disaster, she, with several others, was ordered to assist in the intended expedition against Peking. Capt. Dew was selected for the *Encounter* in consequence of his knowledge of China. On arrival, early in 1860, having convoyed to China the gunboats *Snap* and *Bouncer*, the *Encounter* was at once despatched as pioneer of the expedition. After the fall of the Taku Forts, Capt. Dew piloted the *Carthage* and the *Grenada*, which had Lord Elgin and his Staff on board, to Tien-tsin. On the subsequent advance of the army on Peking, he was selected by Sir James Hope to explore the river. In the last fight his gig's crew turned the flank of the Tartar cavalry, who attempted to cross the river. During the remainder of the campaign Capt. Dew commanded the flotilla of 400 boats on the upper waters of the Peiho. The *Encounter* was afterwards in Japan. Capt. Dew received the thanks of Earl Russell on the occasion of the English and French Ministers leaving and returning to Jeddo at the time of the murder of the United States' Secretary of Legation. As senior officer at Shanghai in 1861 he was again thanked by Earl Russell for the energy he displayed in protecting the property of the British merchants. In April, 1862, Capt. Dew was sent in command of an allied squadron to Ningpo, then occupied by 40,000 Taiping troops, who, emboldened by unexpected success, had amused themselves by firing not only into the foreign settlement, but on our ships of war in the river. In spite of efforts to keep the peace, a collision became inevitable, and on the occasion of an Imperial fleet of war junks coming up the river, our vessels were fired into, and a volley of musketry descended on the decks of the *Encounter*. The capture of Ningpo against such overwhelming odds was characterised by Sir James Hope as "the best thing ever done in China." The *Encounter* was ordered subsequently to clear the 30 mile radius of the Taipings, and Capt. Dew raised and drilled, with the *Encounter's* marines, a disciplined force of Chinese, commanded by Europeans. On the *Encounter's* arrival at Ningpo that great city was occupied solely by the Taipings; trade was completely at a standstill, and the whole country was given up to plunder. Order was re-established by the joint English and French expedition. An urgent request was made to Capt. Dew that he should take the military command of the province. Capt. Dew, Lieut. Davis, and Dr. Irwin are the only ward or gun-room officers who left England in and returned in the ship. Six officers and 34 men died from casualties or disease. The *Encounter* was detained a year by the troubled state of affairs in Japan.

COMMISSION ON GUNS TO CHINA.—MARSHALL V. BLAKELY.—This was an action by an agent for the sale of iron and steel guns against Captain Blakeley, the well-known inventor of improved ordnance, to recover the sum of £616, as commission at 15 per cent. on the sum of £4,112 for the sale of his guns. The defendant denied his liability. According to the case for the plaintiff, as stated by Mr. Bovill, he had had an order from Messrs. Leighton and Co., engaged in the China trade, for some iron guns and ammunition for the Chinese Government, and he had agreed with the defendant to transfer the order and any similar orders to him at the commission of 15 per cent., and he had obtained for him orders to the amount stated, of about £4,112, on which he claimed £616 as the stipulated commission. The plaintiff was examined in support of this case, and stated the particulars of the order which, he said, he had received from Leighton and Co., specifying the quantity and description of shot and shell required as ammunition, and the prices of each sort. The plaintiff's order ran thus:—Two 20-pounders, at £150, £300; four 12-

pounders, at £95, £380; four 9-pounders, £75, £300; two 6-pounders, at £50, £100. This came to about £1,080. Then, the gun-carriages were to be at the same price, £1,080, which came to £2,160. Then the shell came to £848, which raised the amount to £3,008; and there was shot supplied to the amount of about £150, but this was deemed to be excluded from the contract for commission. The commission on this came to about £450. There was a dispute between the parties as to the difference between this amount and the amount on which commission was claimed, and that turned out to be the only point in dispute. From the statement of Mr. Lush, for the defence, it appeared that Mr. Bennett, the representative in this country of Leighton and Co., had given plaintiff an order for two guns, intending them to be Blakely guns, whereas he found on his applying to the defendant that they were not to be so, and he also found that the plaintiff charged higher than Captain Blakely—as, for instance, £165 for a 20-pounder, instead of £150, which was what Captain Blakely charged; and that in consequence of this Mr. Bennett insisted on the transfer of the order to Captain Blakely. It was true that there was to be a commission of 15 per cent. on the invoice price of the guns and (according to the letter of the plaintiff, which, however, Captain Blakely had not received) on the shot, but not upon the shell; and, according to the case for the defence, there was a difference as to some minor items; and the amount of the plaintiff's claim was reduced to £470. The plaintiff accordingly recovered a verdict to that amount.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN GOLD FIELDS.—The Shuswap district is now regarded as very promising. It is called the "poor man's diggings," being more lucrative than Cariboo for a poor man. The *British Columbian* states that with the rudest implements an industrious man can there average \$5 a day, and can live upon \$1. As a stock and farming country this is said to be unequalled in British Columbia. The same paper states that on the Fraser, five miles above Lytton, some thirty or forty Indians are engaged in mining, and making over 20 dollars a day to the hand. The red skins discovered a rich spot, and as soon as it became known to the Chinese they began to stake off claims, showing their licences as authority for their intrusion, and giving the aborigines to understand that they must leave. The latter entertain a supreme contempt for John Chinaman, and were about to resort to arms, but upon consideration they went to Judge Ball, got licences themselves, and have become free miners.

GENERAL IGNATIEF, director of the Asiatic Department in the Foreign-office at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

Monetary and Commercial.

The directors of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of £2 per share, for the half-year ended 30th June last, payable on 18th inst., being together at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

The directors of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) have declared an *ad interim* dividend for the half-year, ending the 30th June, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. A special meeting of the bank has been called for the 25th inst., to consider the terms of arrangement with the Imperial Bank of China, India, and Japan. It is also proposed to increase the capital of the company by the creation 20,000 new shares of £100 each at £6 per share premium, to be issued to the persons and upon the terms stated in this agreement with the Imperial Bank, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

The council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have agreed to recommend to the Government to establish a gold coinage for India to the extent of £3,000,000, the sovereign to be of the same weight and value as the English sovereign, and to be equal to 10 rupees.

At the meeting of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, the directors' report, which was adopted, stated that the aggregate revenue had slightly decreased as compared with the previous half-year, owing to the second interruption which had occurred on the Malta and Alexandria line. This line, however, had been restored through the exertions of the lessees, and it is consequently expected that the traffic will steadily augment. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared on the preference shares, and 4s. per share, or 4 per cent. per annum, on the original capital.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and County Banking Company, the net profit for the six months was £109,501, making a total of £128,169, including £16,668 brought forward. A dividend of 6 per cent., and a bonus of 10 per cent., were declared for the half-year, both free of income-tax, being together at the rate of no less than 32 per cent. per annum. The balance to be carried forward is £21,726. The chairman, Mr. W. Champion Jones, congratulated the shareholders upon the unprecedentedly favourable character of the report, notwithstanding the competition of new banks. This bank acts as agents for the Central Bank of India and other Eastern banks.

The remaining portion of 12,500 shares of the authorised capital of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), is now in course of being issued to the shareholders at £2 per share premium, in the proportion of one new to three old shares. The bank has five branches, and has been in operation in India about twelve months. Branches are to be opened in China.

The bills of Messrs. Newby, Carson, and Co., of this city, have been protested for non-payment. They were engaged chiefly in the Japan trade with the port of Nagasaki.

The following Circular has been issued:—

"It is with extreme regret we have to inform you that at present we find ourselves unable to meet our engagements. We have therefore placed our books in the hands of Messrs. Edwards and James, who will, at the earliest possible day, lay before our creditors a statement of our affairs, which we have reason to believe will not be unfavourable.—We are, your obedient servants,
"NEWBY, CARSON, and Co."

Mr. Sam Gray, late of the Oriental Bank and the British and American Exchange Bank, has been appointed Manager of the British and Netherlands India Bank, announced in our last.

Messrs. Randolph, Elder, and Co. have in course of construction three composite screw steamers, each of 1,000 tons and 200-horse power, for the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company. Further, Messrs. Randolph, Elder, and Co. have on hand a steam yacht of 200 tons for a club of gentlemen at Yokohama, Japan.

Mr. John Henry Etheridge, formerly of the Union Bank of Australia, and manager in London, since its commencement, of the London and South African Bank, has been appointed general manager in Liverpool of the Eastern Exchange Bank (Limited).

The amount of gold and silver bullion and specie imported from Egypt last year was £18,086, being an excess, as compared with the previous year, of £12,172. The amount exported in 1863 was 12½ millions, or a decrease of £340,400 in respect to that shipped in 1862.

The biddings for £300,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta, £177,400, to Bombay £120,000, and to Madras £2,600. The minimum price was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to £2,380,000. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 32 per cent., on Bombay at 2s. 0½d., about 85 per cent. These were the highest prices tendered.

The Manchester Shipping Offices and Packing Company aims at the erection at Manchester of shippers' offices and warehouses of superior character, fitted with all the recent improvements, and the laying down of an extensive plant of first-class modern machinery to meet the demand for the rapid and prompt despatch of goods to foreign markets. The capital of the company is £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. Provisional arrangements have been made with Mr. Wilkinson, maker-up and packer, of Cross-street, Manchester, for the purchase of his extensive business and stock-in-trade.

EGYPTIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The increased value of the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Egypt during the last three years is very remarkable. In 1861 the real value of the total imports was £8,398,493; in 1862 it rose to £12,225,392; and in 1863 it advanced to £16,495,581; the article which contributes most largely to this augmentation being raw cotton, of which the quantity brought into this country in the year 1861 amounted to 365,108 cwts.; in 1862 to 526,897 cwts.; and in 1863 to 835,289 cwts.

The most important items after cotton and silk are wheat, barley, beans, and maize; flax, gums, goat's-hair, musk, opium, pearls, rags (for making paper), seeds of various kinds (including large quantities of cotton seed), seuna, elephants' teeth, and sheep's wool. A considerable portion of this trade is derived from the transit of Indian and Chinese merchandise, via Egypt, to the United Kingdom. Reverting to the official accounts ten years back, we find that the imports from that country were valued at very little more than 3½ millions sterling, a sum scarcely equal to one-fifth of last year's transactions.

Our exports to Egypt of British and Irish manufactures during the last three years were valued in 1861 at £2,278,848, in 1862 at £2,405,982, and in 1863 at £4,416,240, these augmented figures being in a great measure due to cotton manufactures, so far as regards the year 1863. In the absence

of detailed returns, which are not yet completed, for that year, a comparative statement is annexed of the chief articles shipped to Egypt in 1861 and 1862, their total values, as well as the respective increase or decrease thereon:—

	Years ended December 31.			
	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apparel	£240,778	£236,700	—	£4,078
Books, printed ..	65,535	78,704	£13,169	—
Carriages	5,312	31,327	26,015	—
Coals	58,458	78,831	20,373	—
Copper	81,611	110,085	28,474	—
Cottons	878,424	781,089	—	147,035
Cotton yarn	48,384	53,000	4,616	—
Drugs	7,737	12,538	4,801	—
Hardware and cutlery ..	31,411	37,000	5,589	—
Iron	68,261	88,914	20,653	—
Linens	27,438	15,639	—	11,799
Machinery	71,570	134,394	62,824	—
Plate, watches, &c. ..	176,859	217,165	40,306	—
Silk manufactures	179,647	224,810	45,163	—
Stationery	34,329	40,242	5,913	—
Woolens	27,696	17,298	—	10,488
All other articles	275,898	298,376	22,678	—
Totals	£2,278,848	£2,405,982	£200,584	£173,450
			173,450	

Increase in 1862 £127,134

Of foreign and colonial products shipped hences to Egypt, the annual value, during the last five years, gives an average of about £140,000. Cochineal, indigo, pepper, silk manufactures, and wine are the only articles of note exported.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, on the 4th inst., was:—In gold: To Alexandria, £60; to Galle, £3,000; to Madras, £1,479. In silver: To Alexandria, £100; to Madras, £20,000; to Penang, £8,950; to Singapore, £19,000; to Yokohama, £10,910; to Foo-chow-Foo, £650; to Shanghai, £945. Total, in gold, £4,539; in silver, £60,555.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The business done in our market for the past fortnight has been very limited; the dullness prevalent at this season of the year being further increased by the rise of the Bank rate from 6 to 8 per cent., and prices generally have ruled in favour of buyers. In the low and broken leaf sorts of Congou there is no alteration, but fair quality with leaf up to good common is scarce, and some demand for shipping has raised the value ¼d. per lb., and 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. are now the quotations. Fair to good flavory are difficult of sale at previous rates. Good to fine Kaisows are in limited demand, at prices more in favour of buyers. Common to fair up to good blackish leaf kinds are dull of sale at the reduction noticed in our last circular. Fine to finest kinds of Moning, Wopak, and Kaisow share the general dullness, and sales when made show a reduction in price. Tayshans have been in demand for shipping at previous prices. The late arrivals of the new-make Canton Congou are difficult of sale at the high rates asked. Oolong, Souchong, and Flowery Pekoe are without change. The finest sorts of Scented Orange Pekoe and Caper are in limited demand at previous prices. For the commoner kinds there is no inquiry. Uncofured Japans remain without demand, at previous nominal rates. Green Teas: The late arrivals from America have been freely offered, and a fair business done at full prices for Imperial and Gunpowder, and the finest sorts of Young Hyson, but the immediate wants of the trade being now supplied, there is difficulty in obtaining the previous rates; common to good Young Hyson rule from 2d. to 1d. lb. per lower. Twankays are neglected, whilst Hysons are only in request at lower rates. Canton-made are without alteration. The public sales have been:—Indian Tea, 1,874 packages offered, of which 1,556 packages were sold at about previous rates; and China Tea 13,411 packages, of which 8,633 were without reserve, and the quantity sold was 8,850.

SILK.—The Silk market shows evident signs of the effect of high prices. It may be that the unfortunate circumstances of the case as to probable supply both in Europe and from China and Japan fairly if not fully justify the range that prices have reached—still they are high, and transactions are proportionately small and spasmodic—no general business but occasional days of purchase, as if from time to time speculators were taking fresh courage or the apprehension of consumers as to the effect of short supply becoming more serious. The transactions of the last fortnight have been especially of this character, China silk in some cases scarcely "holding its own," while in Japan silk very full rates have been realised.

	Ordinary.				Superior.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Taslee, No. 1 and 2 ..	24	0	25	6	—	—	—	—
" No. 3 and 4 ..	23	0	23	0	23	6	—	—
" No. 5 ..	20	6	21	6	—	—	—	—
Ditto, Haug-Chow ..	20	6	21	6	23	0	—	—
Yuenfa ..	14	6	21	0	23	6	23	0
Taysam ..	17	0	21	6	21	6	23	6
Ditto, skeins ..	16	0	16	6	17	0	—	—
Ditto, long reel ..	17	0	18	0	18	6	19	6
Canton ..	11	0	17	6	18	6	19	6
Chinese Thrown ..	15	0	19	0	21	0	22	0
Maitash, dyepot Japan ..	23	0	24	6	25	0	26	6
Ida, bricks ..	21	0	22	6	24	0	27	0
Sodai ..	20	6	23	6	23	6	24	0
Oahu, re-reeled ..	20	6	23	6	23	6	25	0
Kushu, Seie ..	21	0	22	6	23	0	24	6
Aechzean, slips ..	19	6	21	0	21	6	23	6
Mashah ..	19	6	20	6	21	6	22	6
Hatchoeje, Tussah ..	17	0	18	6	19	6	20	0

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	Aug. 1, 1864.	Aug. 1, 1863.	Aug. 1, 1864.	Aug. 1, 1863.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 8, 1864.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 7, 1863.
Bengal.....	3,196	976	3,594	3,856	3,933	3,708
China.....	7,718	7,193	3,819	10,900	17,093	28,123
Japan.....	4,033	3,848	2,444	6,708	11,368	10,115
Canton.....	294	871	23	738	1,859	2,321
Chinese Thrown	555	670	24	843	657	956

COTTON.—The market for East Indian has been very dull during the past fortnight. Of sales in London for the week ending the 4th, we note 330 bales China, 16½d. to 17½d., all faults, and 18½d. for fair; 170 bales Japan, 20½d. for good fair. For arrival, 425 bales China, 19d., May shipment, for guaranteed fair; 300 bales Japan, price not reported. From Liverpool the statement is that China continues to be out of favour with buyers, so that sales are limited, and prices have declined fully ½d. per lb. Sales were effected on the 9th of China, 18½d. to 20½d.; Japan, 21½d. to 22½d.

SUGAR.—The market closed flatly last week, with a decline of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. on the prices of the preceding week. About 17,500 bags Clayed Manila changed hands privately at 34s. to 35s. Privately 5,000 bags Clayed Manila sold at 34s.

COFFEE.—Extensive parcels of East India were brought forward yesterday, and at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. the bulk was disposed of. Plantation Ceylon, triage, went at 68s. 72s.; low to good middling, 77s. 6d. to 81s.; peaberry, 82s. 6d. to 86s.; native, good ordinary, 85s. to 66s. 6d. Mocha, bought in, long berry 95s.; common greenish, 86s.

RICE.—Chiefly in consequence of the fine weather for the corn harvest, this market has for the most part been extremely quiet since our last advice; Ballam has shared the greatest attention, and brought full rates, while soft grain kinds, have been purchased slowly, and are cheaper. The total sales landed are about 65,000 bags, low red cargo sort 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 4½d.; middling to fair Ballam, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 7½d., good 10s.; middling to good old Rangoon, 8s. 7½d. to 9s. 7½d.; and good Nakrenzie, 9s. 9d. to 10s. 200 tons pinky Madras have also been sold to arrive, at 10s. 3d., and two floating cargoes Nakrenzie, together 1,400 tons (some time back), at 10s. 1½d., open charter.

TAPIOCA.—The Penang brought to auction since the 9th ult., has been confined to 845 bags, which sold freely; low quality 1½d. to 2d., low middling to good middling, 2½d. to 3½d., good white, 3½d. per lb.

CAMPOR.—There is still inquiry, but not any business has been reported, and our quotations, £4. 10s. to £5 per cwt., are rather nominal.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Has brought rather more money, and 620 cases at auction mostly found buyers at 96s. to 92s. per cwt. for common second to middling first quality; and privately, good first pile has realised 94s. Buds: Of 31 cases at auction, a few were placed at our higher quotation of £15. 15s. for fine.

DRUGS.—Cubeba: Flat, and cheaper; and of 177 bags at auction, only one-fourth placed at £5 to £5. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for fair. Dragon's Blood: Quiet; 3 cases at auction retired. Galangal Root: Nothing of any consequence doing. Rhubarb: Dearer; but of 100 boxes at auction, a few only sold at 4s. 6d. per lb. for good ordinary round. Improved prices also offered privately.

GUMS.—Benjamin continues quiet; only 12 cases at auction, and those retired. Damar: Nothing of any interest doing. Some inquiry. Gambooge continues scarce and firm, only 5 cases at auction, and those withdrawn.

GUTTA PERCHA.—Not any business of consequence to report. Fine quality scarce, and inquired for. India Rubber remains very inactive, with scarcely any transactions. No auctions. There is some inquiry, but only at lower prices.

HEMP.—Manila: This market has remained dull and without any demand, upon previous terms: 678 bales offered at auction, but the bulk retired.

IVORY.—The Quarterly Sales will commence on the 17th inst.

JAPAN WAX.—Nothing of consequence doing.

OILS.—Annisseed: Our reduced quotation of 6s. 6d., at which there are free sellers, obtained in retail sales only. Cassia: Very quiet; of 28 cases at auction a few sold at our reduced quotation. Cinnamon: Steady; 1 case at auction sold at 1s. 4d. per oz. for inferior.

TABACCO.—Manila: For export there has been some demand; supplies are on the way; the *Albura* has sailed with 1,922 bales chiefly on English account. Manila Cheroots and Segars: Rather scarce, prices about the same. Japan: Good parcels sell readily. Java: More inquiry for better sorts. Quotations: Manila Cheroots and Segars, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Leaf, 11d. to 3s. 6d.; Japan, 4d. to 7d.; Java, 6d. to 1s. 1d.

SAGO.—Prices are again 6d. per cwt. lower, and 1,372 boxes at auction mostly sold at 20s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt. for fair small. Flour: Continues quiet, and without business of importance.

SHELLAC.—Market for all descriptions, without exception, quiet, and with scarcely any demand upon previous terms. Button again 10s. per cwt. lower; of 417 cases at auction less than one-third sold—Orange at £7. 10s. per cwt.; Livery Orange £7; Button £8. 2s. 6d. to £9. 10s.; and Block £6. 15s.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: The quarterly sales having been unusually small, and competition very active, prices further advanced 3d. to 6d. per lb. 970 bales nearly all sold: 264 bales 1st at 1s. 10d. to 3s., with superior at 3s. 8d.; 490 bales 2nd 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.; 190 bales 3rd 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d.; and 26 bales 4th and Jungle 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.: 139 bales Tellicherry sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. for 3rd to 1st pile. Olives: Nothing of any importance doing. No auctions. Mace: Firm; auctions confined to 38 cases Dutch, all retired. Nutmegs: Quiet, but without reduction in value: of 49 cases Penang at auction, a few only sold at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. for inferior small. Pepper: Black has met with slightly increased inquiry; of 1,818 bags Singapore at auction, half sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., and of 459 bags Penang one-third sold at 3½d. Moderate business likewise done privately upon similar terms. White: This is still a quiet market, without business of consequence.

TERRA JAPONICA.—Cutch Pegue is fully 6d. per cwt. cheaper; and 2,277 bags Pegue at auction sold at 25s. to 25s. 9d. per cwt. for good, and 23s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. middling drossy. Gambier: Remains quiet, with very moderate business; no change in value on the spot, but the turn cheaper for arrival. 250 bales at auction retired.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Blacklead: Continues very quiet; and of 167 barrels at auction, half sold at 11s. per cwt. for middling lump, and 8s. 9d. to 9s. dust. Musk: A recent arrival, 20 caddies, offered at auction, and only very partially placed at 30s. per oz. for very good Tonquin; 5 tins Grain sold readily at 51s. to 51s. 6d. for fine, 40s. to 41s. dark and damp, and 28s. inferior false packed. Rattans: Bring previous value; and 6,151 barrels Singapore, 1,585 bundles Calcutta, and 857 bundles Penang at auction, sold at 3s. 7d. to 6s. 1d. per 100, with very low down to 2s. 6d. Sapanwood: Steady; 22 tons Siam at auction, sold at £10. 15s. per ton, and 4 tons Ceylon, oil damaged, at £5. 10s. to £7. 15s. Private transactions limited. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells: Nothing of consequence doing; some inquiry. Star Anniseeds: Quiet; of 24 boxes at auction, a few sold at the previous value of £6. 5s. per cwt. for monkey. Sticklac: Siam: Some inquiry at the recent decline, at which there are few sellers. Tortoiseshell: Auctions confined to 4 cases Manila; only 2 cases sold at 15s. 6d. and 17s. per lb., being the previous value, which has also been obtained privately in small transactions. Turmeric: Nothing doing; 180 bags Java at auction retired. Vermilion: Firm; a few cases sold privately at higher prices; 30 boxes at auction retired.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7. 15s. to £8; nail rod, £9. 10s.; hoops, £10. 10s.; sheets, single £11. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £9. 10s.; rails, £7. 5s. to £7. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16 to £17.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £105 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb.

TIN.—104s. for block; 105s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, L.C. 30s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 10s. to £20. 15s.; W.B., £22. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 15s.; sheet, £21. 15s.; spelter, £24. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £28; quicksilver, £8 to £8. 5s.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—There has been considerable activity in some branches of the metal trade during the past month, and for some metals higher prices have been obtained. Iron: Scotch pig has been steady throughout the month, and but little variation in price. For Welsh manufactured iron the demand has continued good. In Staffordshire iron, since the reduction in price of £1 per ton, declared on the 14th ult., there has been more business. Copper: During the past month there was an active demand for this metal, and on the 15th ult., the English Smelters advanced their quotation £5 per ton, and even at these rates were not anxious for orders. There are many orders for India at a little under list prices, but the market is firm at present quotations. The price of Yellow Metal was advanced ¼d. per lb. on the 11th ult. Tin: In Foreign there have been large transactions, particularly in Straits, and the price now asked is 106s., both for Straits and Banca. In English tin the market was firm, and the smelters are not anxious to make sales, excepting in small quantities at the full nominal rates. Tin Plates: We have no improvement to report in tin plates. The quantity shipped to all parts for the past month was 75,000 boxes, against 115,000 in July, 1863. Spelter: The market was very stiff during a portion of the past month, the price, however, is now easier. The stock on the 30th ult. was 13,121 tons, against 5,041 tons, 31 July, 1863. Lead: There has been very little business in this metal. Quicksilver: steady at £8 to arrive, and £8. 2s. 6d. to £8. 5s., on the spot.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 1st January by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.		Silver.	
Shanghai	..	..	..	..
Foo-chow-Foo	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..
Amoy	..	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..
Penang	..	..	..	..

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.		Silver.	
Shanghai	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..
Penang	..	..	..	..
Foo-chow-Foo	..	..	..	..

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

	Gold.		Silver.	
To Singapore	..	..	..	..
To Saigon	..	..	..	..
To Hong Kong	..	..	..	..
To Shanghai	..	..	..	..
To Batavia	..	..	..	..

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	..	..	..	..
Spanish Doubloons	..	..	..	..
United States Gold Coin	..	..	..	..
Silver in Bars	..	..	..	..
Mexican Dollars	..	..	..	..

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Mr. Mendel's Circular states that good quality of yarns and goods maintain the advanced rates: Grey Shirtings, 7½s. 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; 9½s. 25s. 6d. Cotton Yarns, 16-24, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; 28-32, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. Maddopolams, 8s. Long Cloths, 21s. T-Cloths, 14s. White Spot Shirtings, 21s. 9d.; White Brocade do., 22s.; White Damask, 37s. 6d.

The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of August current, at Twelve o'clock, and the business to be transacted will be the following:—

1. To consider terms of arrangement with the Imperial Bank of China, India, and Japan (Limited), and if approved, to affix the seal of the Company thereto, and authorise the Directors to carry same into effect.
2. To elect four of the Directors of the Imperial Bank of China, India, and Japan (Limited), as Directors of this Company.
3. To ratify and confirm a resolution of the Board increasing the Capital of the Company, by the creation of 30,000 new shares of £100 each, at £6 per share premium to be issued to the persons and upon the terms stated in the above-mentioned agreement with the Imperial Bank of China, India, and Japan (Limited).

By order,

R. SWIRE TOMLIN, Secretary.

16, Cornhill, London, Aug. 8, 1864.

The Imperial Bank of China, India, and Japan (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of China, India, and Japan (Limited), will be held at the LONDON TAVERN Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, the 25th August inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, when the agreement, for amalgamation entered into with the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), referred to in the Circular addressed to the Shareholders of this Bank on the 28th July last, will be submitted for approval, and resolutions to voluntarily wind up the Bank and appoint Liquidators, will be proposed.

The following, in substance, are the terms of amalgamation:—

- 1st. 30,000 new shares, of £100 each, of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), to be issued to the holders of the 30,000 shares in this Bank.
- 2nd. Such shares to be issued at £6 per share premium.
- 3rd. £6 per share of the premium to be placed to the "reserve fund" of the united Banks, in addition to the amount already at the reserve of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), and also all further additions, by which the total reserve fund at the end of this year will, with the profits, probably amount to about £160,000.
- 4th. The remaining £1 per share of the premium will be applied to pay off preliminary expenses.
- 5th. A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the time the Bank has been in operation, to be paid to the shareholders of this Bank on exchanging certificates.
- 6th. Four Directors from this Bank to be nominated by and join the Board of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited).
- 7th. The new shares now to be issued as above to rank on equal terms with all the previous issues of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), whether original or otherwise.
- 8th. The option of paying up to £25 per share under discount at 6 per cent. per annum is also reserved to the shareholders.

By order,

HENRY TURNER, General Manager.

No. 8, Walbrook, E.C., Aug. 10, 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up capital £634,000. Reserve Fund, £350,000.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and drafts payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Galle, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Mauritius, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the overland route, or for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office hours 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

MESSRS. EVANS and Co., Merchants, Shanghai, beg hereby to give their friends and the public notice that the only person who can now lawfully pledge the credit of the firm is Mr. HENRY EVANS, whose authentic signature may be seen at the office of Messrs. Godwin and Son, Solicitors, Newbury, Berks.

DOCKS.

PORT OF AMOY, CHINA.

AGENTS and Commanders are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford every facility for REPAIRING, SPARRING, and RE-FITTING VESSELS of all sizes, and for CLEANING and PAINTING Iron Ships, at moderate charges.

Their large Granite Dock, 286 feet long on the blocks, with 19 to 31 feet water in the entrance at spring tides and fitted with Caisson Gate and Steam Pumps, is in complete working order, and is well supplied with every description of materials.

EUROPEAN FOREMEN superintend the work in all departments.
Amoy, 1st January, 1864.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, 2,000,000 taels, in 400 Shares of 5,000 taels each.
Paid up Capital, 200,000 taels.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. Wiggins, Esq. Manager Commercial Bank of India, Chairman.
F. B. Johnson, Esq. (Messrs. Johnson and Co.).
H. D. Stewart, Esq. (Messrs. Turner and Co.).
F. Porter, Esq. (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and Co.).
J. Thorne, Esq. Messrs. Thorne Brothers and Co.).
David Reid, Esq.

Agencies are about to be established at the several ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Capital, Two Millions.

Bank of England, The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

Deposits received at 10 days' notice, on the usual terms and for fixed periods, at rates subject to special agreement.

Drafts issued, and bills negotiated, payable in India, China, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued for the convenience of travellers per overland route.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other securities and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Dividends, pay, pensions, interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government Loans effected, so that the interest may be paid in England.

Every other description of banking and agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

Notice to Passengers.

KELWAY'S ORIENTAL HOTEL, SOUTHAMPTON.

(Adjoining the Docks and Railway.)

Hot and Cold Baths, and Moderate Charges.

THE Proprietor, having been many years in the employ of the P. and O. Company, can give every information respecting the arrival and departure of the steamers.

R. KELWAY, Proprietor.

VICHY.

SUMMER RESORT OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

THE HOT WELLS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Salts for making baths, each stone bottle containing the proper quantity for one bath.

These Salts are extracted from the mineral waters under the superintendence and Control of the Government; and the use of the baths, drinking at the same time the water of the GRAND-GRILLE OR CELESTINS spring, may take the place of a course of treatment at Vichy itself.

PARIS, 22, BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE.

LONDON, 27, MARGARET-STREET, REGENT-STREET.
MARSEILLES, 9, RUE PARADIS.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered in the form of a PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin without which none are genuine.

BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR'S ROB,

The only one authorised and adopted in France, Belgium, Austria and Russia.

THIS Vegetable Syrup, prepared and guaranteed genuine by the signature of Dr. GIRAU-DEAU DE ST. GERVAIS, is very superior to the purifying syrups. It effects a radical cure, without mercury, of all affections of the skin, scurf, scrofula, &c., and symptoms arising from the acid state of the humours. The Rob is especially valuable in diseases which have resisted the effect of mercury or iodide of potash. The general entrepot is 12, RUE RICHER, PARIS.
Sole Retailers—London: J. & W. Hanson, New York: Fongers, Gaudet, Milhan. Gibraltar: Patron and Danflovich. Malta: Dr. Pirotti, Bugeja, Magri, and Rolando Esperanza. Alexandria: Bellamora, Galea, Perini. Bombay: Franje Nasserwanjee and Co. Singapore: Martin and Little. Batavia: Platon and Co. Macao: J. D. Freitas.

THE MONEY MARKET REVIEW

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE HIGHEST

CLASS,

EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL TOPICS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Paper ... 6d. Yearly ... £1 6

BY POST.

Single Paper ... 7d. Yearly ... £1 10s

* Post-office orders to be made payable to FREDERICK WILLIAM FENNESSY, 23, Burchin-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCE gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price post free, 5d.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED at this Office, No. 2, WYNDHAM-STREET (back of the Club):—

1.—THE EVENING MAIL,

EVERY DAY.

PRICE,—2 dols. per month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under, 1 dol.; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per week, 60 cents and 5 cents ("Auction" Notices excepted, for which only One Charge per week is made).

2.—THE CHINA MAIL,

ONCE A WEEK.

(On Thursday Night).

PRICE—15 dols. per annum; Single Copies, 4d. cents. ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines, 1 dol.; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 60 cents and 10 cents.

3.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ONCE A MONTH.

(The Morning of the Mail's despatch.)

PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, 8 dols.; to Non-subscribers, 12 dols. Single copies, 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notices of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & CO.

Hong Kong, Jan. 1, 1864.

PAYNE'S

INDIAN CURRY POWDER

IS unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities.

1. Bottles, 8s. 6d., 3s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each.

Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, jars, 8s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle, bottles, 8s. each.

N.B.—This pickle is highly approved, and as a rest for cold meat, &c., will be found unrivalled.

LIST OF CONDIMENTES, &c.,

prepared by PAYNE and CO., at the Belatze Bungalow Calcutta.

	Bottles.
Findaree Chutnee	1s. 6d. and 3s.
Bengal Club, do.	1s. 6d. and 3s.
Green Mango, do.	1s. 6d. and 3s.
Cashmere, do.	1s. 6d. and 3s.
Lucknow (sweet), do.	1s. 6d. and 3s.
Curry Sauce...	1s. 6d.
Tap, do.	1s. 6d.
Pickled Limos	2s. 6d. and 6s.
Pickled Mangoes	1s. 6d.
Essence of Chillies	1s. 6d.
Tamarind Fish	2s. 6d. and 6s.
Balachow	1s. 6d.
Genuine Cayenne	1s. and 2s.
Nepaul Pepper	1s. and 2s.
Guava Jelly	2s. 6d. and 6s.
Preserved Mangoes	2 jars 6s. 1.
Do Jamaica Ginger	4 jars 3s. 6d.
Do Chinese Ginger	4 jars 5s. and 10s.
Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each	

PAYNE and CO.,

FOREIGN WAREHOUSEMEN, WINE MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF INDIAN DELICACIES;

528, REGENT-STREET, & 46, MORTIMBER-STREET, W.

OPPOSITE THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Orders can be forwarded direct or through the Agents of this Paper.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY
(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND)
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.
MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness
suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.
297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

TO RESIDENTS IN CHINA AND INDIA.
JACKSON & PAINE,
(EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD)
PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS EXPRESSLY
FOR EXPORTATION.
13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.
FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION

GARDNERS'
£2 2s. DINNER SERVICES.

CUT WINES, 3s. 6d. per dozen; CUT QUART DECANTERS, 7s. 6d. per pair
Regimental Messes supplied at the lowest possible prices. Engravings free by post.
INDIAN LAMPS ON AN IMPROVED PRINCIPLE.
MAKERS OF THE
PATENT ENAMEL GREAT CLOCK DIALS AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY. ESTABLISHED 109 YEARS.
453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS; AND 5 AND 6, DUNCANNON-STREET, ADJOINING.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,
AND NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET WATER for the Toilet, in elegant Parian bottles, 3s. 6d.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, of world-wide celebrity, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 5s.
The ALEXANDRA, PRINCE OF WALES, and ROYAL BRIDAL BOUQUET,
2s. 6d. per bottle, or the three in an elegant box, with photographs of the illustrious
pair, 7s. 6d.
RIMMEL'S PELLUCID GLYCERINE SOAP, warranted to contain 30 per cent. of
Glycerine—the best Soap ever produced for the Skin—1s., extra scented 2s.
The ALEXANDRA CREAM, a transparent Pomade, for fixing the Hair, and
making it glossy, without greasing it. Price 1s. 6d.
ROYAL DENTIFRICE for the TEETH, one shilling.
RIMMEL'S PERFUME MOUNTAIN, as used in the Princess of Wales' Brid
Boudoir, an elegant adjunct to the Drawing Room, Ball Room, Dinner Table, &
Price from £1 10s. Lent on Hire for Bazaars and Parties.
The TURKISH SCENTED CHARM, a pretty ornament for the Watch Chain, price
1s.; sent by post for 1s. Made also in real gold, enamelled, at £1 1s.
RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, for Purifying and Perfuming the air in
Apartments, Ball Rooms, Clubs, Theatres, &c. Price, from 6s.

90, Strand, and 24, Cornhill, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.
Sold by all Perfumery Dealers throughout the United Kingdom.

S. NYE AND CO.'S
PATENT MACHINES,

OF various sizes, for MINCING MEAT, VEGETABLES,
&c., &c. for making Sauces, Mince Meat, Potted Meats, and various
Dishes. Price £1. 1s., £1. 10s., £3. 2s., £3. 3s., £5. 6s., and £7. 7s.
"It is extremely clever."—*Times*.
A small MINCER or MASTICATOR, to assist digestion. Price £1. 10s.
"Very suitable for invalids and for persons with decayed teeth."—*The*
Lancet.
IMPROVED MILLS for COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICE, MALT, &c., the
best and most convenient made. Price 6s., 8s., 10s., 14s., 16s., and 20s.
"The best and most convenient Mill in use."—*Family Herald*.
ROTARY KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES of SUPERIOR QUALITY
from £3 and upwards.

79, WARDOUR STREET, LONDON.

CELLÉ FRERES' PERFUMERY.

CHIEF ESTABLISHMENT,
35, RUE DES VIEUX
AUGUSTINS, 35,
à PARIS.

THE house of GELLÉ FRÈRES and CO., cele-
brated for the superiority of its Perfumery, addresses
itself to the fashionable world as much for its essentially
hygienic, refreshing, and tonic preparations as for its
delicate and distinguished perfumes.

STEAM WORKS
AT
NEUILLY SUR SEINE



DEPOT:
BLUMBERG & CO.,
55, CANNON-STREET
WEST,
LONDRES.



DEPOT:
H. BRULÉ,
23, RUE DE L'HO-
PITAL,
BRUXELLES.



Commission.

Articles specially Recommended.

Exportation.

REGENERATEUR, a superior pomade.
EAU D'ALBION for the toilet.
CARBOQUINA ROSE toothpowder.
CUCUMBER SOAP for softening the skin.
VIOLET ESSENCE and VIOLET WATER for the hand-
kerchief.
CONCENTRATED EAU DE COLOGNE for the toilet.

LAIT PROPHYLATIC to remove freckles and improve
the appearance of the skin.
COLD CREAM, AU LOTUS DE LYBIE, to soften and
refresh the skin.
NIGHTINE VEGETALE, an incomparable dye for the
hair and beard, not staining the skin.

SPECIAL PERFUMERY WITH A BASIS OF GLYCERINE
SOAP, TOOTH-PASTE, POMADE, CREAM FOR THE COMPLEXION, EAU DE TOILETTE.
To be obtained of all the principal Perfumers and Hairdressers in Europe and other parts of the world.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GAL-
VANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs,
Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

ROBERT ADAMS, Contractor for, and
Wholesale Manufacturer of every description of Fire
Arms and Appurtenances. Patented of the Revolver and
Breech-loading Gun. Prize Medal awarded for Improv-
ements in Breech-loading Arms, International Exhibition
1862. Merchants and the trade supplied on the most
liberal terms.—R. ADAMS, 76, King William-street, Lon-
don.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA.
THIS Paper is now published at Shanghai,
and contains full details of all the important Trading
movements; Mercantile and Shipping intelligence, Politi-
cal and General Information from the ports in Japan
Peking, the Yang-tse, &c.
Subscriptions received at 12, George-yard, Lombard-
street, London.

COWASJEE DINSHAW,
Close to the Landing Place Depot of
EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.
WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and
SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda
Water and Lemonade. Perfumery, Confectionery, Gil-
man's Stores, and Stationery of every description. Seta
Tobacco and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.
STEAMER POINT, ADEN.
Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.
THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" ON SALE



UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES suit-
able for all Foreign Markets and the Colonies
are supplied to Shippers on the most favourable terms by
JOHN MORLAND and SONS, Wholesale Manufacturers
50, Eastcheap, London-bridge, City, Silk, Alpaca, Gingham
Steel Frames, Canes, Fittings and all kinds of Material
or the Trade. Oiled and japanned silks and cambrics.

Bottled Ales and Wines, &c.
"NO BUYERS for the BEST
BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in conse-
quence of repeated BREAKAGE.—*Melbourne Journal*
of Commerce, Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely
prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases by
using SEYMOUR'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.
Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large
quantities effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that
they can supply them at one-fourth less in price to Ship-
pers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods
to be so packed in future. In use by all the leading Lon-
don houses.—T. WHITEHEAD, 37, EAVESHAM, E.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

Dr. Curtis on Marriage, Nervous Debility, Spasmodic
&c., with Plates. Post free by the Author,
12 stamps; sealed ends, 30.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of
PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, with plain
directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour;
being a Medical Essay on the treatment of Nervous and
Generative Debility, Impotency, and those peculiar dis-
qualifications to marriage which originate in youthful
errors and excess: the cure of Infectious Diseases with-
out Mercury and their Prevention by the Author's Pre-
scription of his Infalible Lotion, the result of Twenty-
five Years' successful practice. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS,
15, Albermarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.
"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no
member of society by whom the book will not be found
useful—whether such person hold the relation of a Parent,
Preceptor, or Clergyman."—*Sun*, Evening Paper.
"Curtis on Manhood should be in the hands of young
and old. It is an ably-written medical treatise on diseases
of error and effects of climate."—*Sunday Times*, March
23, 1856.

"Dr. Curtis has conferred a great boon by publishing
this little work, in which is described the source of those
diseases which produce decline in youth, or more fre-
quently premature old age."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 27,
1856.

N.B.—Agents in India.—Von Lintig, Leil Bazaar, Cal-
cutta; Athenaeum office, Madras; Hinnam, Queen's-road,
Hong Kong, China; Observer office, Colombo, Ceylon;
Esperance, Bombay; Times office, Malta, price half a
dollar or one rupee. Patients in India and the Colonies
can be successfully treated by letter, by enclosing the
consultation fee of £1, and medicines forwarded with
secrecy and despatch. Consultations daily from 10 to 5
and 6 to 8.

London Agents:—J. Allen, 30, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row; Mann, 39, Cornhill, London; and the book-
sellers in town and country.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—PROSTRATION OF
STRENGTH.—When the system is weak and the
nerves unstrung, disease is certain to present itself un-
less some purifying and strengthening means be resorted
to to avert the threatening mischief. In such cases no
treatment can equal that by these excellent Pills. No
other plan can be pursued so well devised for ejecting all
impurities from the blood, without straining or weakening
the constitution. Holloway's Pills so fortify the stomach
and regulate the liver that they raise the capability of
digestion, and thus create new power. This is the reason
why Holloway's Pills have gained their present popularity,
and why they have been lauded throughout the globe as a
"fresh source of life and strength."

MAPPIN, WEBB, AND CO'S

LONDON WAREHOUSES contain the largest and best selected STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and CUTLERY in England.

71 AND 72, CORNHILL, CITY.
IVORY-HANDLE TABLE KNIVES
WARRANTED.

Blades secured to Handles. Best Quality only.	Table Knives.	Cheese Knives.	Carvers.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
36 in. balance ivory, per dozen ...	11 0	9 0	3 6
36 in. " better ivory ...	12 0	10 0	4 0
36 in. " white ...	15 0	12 6	6 0
4 in. strong ...	30 0	15 0	7 0
4 in. " ...	25 0	18 0	9 0
4 in. full strength ...	34 0	24 0	10 6
Round handle, silver ferrules ...	40 0	30 0	13 0
Electro-plated handles, any pattern.	26 0	22 0	8 6

Smaller quantities can be had at the above rate of prices which are the same as at the manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Warehouses—"77 & 78" Oxford-street, and 71 & 72, Cornhill, City. Manufactory—The Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

77 AND 78, OXFORD-STREET, WEST END.

SILVER-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

Full-size. Best Finish.	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Liby Pattern.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
13 Table Forks ...	1 7 0	2 14 0	2 16 0	2 14 0
12 Table Spoons ...	1 7 0	2 14 0	2 16 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Forks ...	1 10	2 20	2 00	2 00
12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 10	2 00	2 00	2 00
13 Tea Spoons ...	0 10 6	1 40	1 40	1 80

Smaller quantities can be had at the above rate of prices which are the same as at the manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Costly Illustrated Catalogues forwarded free to India, China, or Colonies.



Side Dishes from £8 10s., £9, £10, £12, to £25 per set of Four.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels at their London Offices for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay or those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 30th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 105, London-street, London, E.C., or Oriental-place, Southampton.

INDIA AND CHINA.—New

Overland Steam Communication.—French Mail Steam Ships.

SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

On the 10th of every month a FRENCH MAIL STEAMER will be despatched from Marseilles, at 3 P.M., for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers will be booked and cargo received for conveyance to the following ports:—Marseilles, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, and Hong Kong. In addition to the foregoing, the November steamer will receive passengers and cargo for Shanghai.

For Passage, Freight, and general information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, London; G. H. YLITCHER and Co., 11, Covent-garden, Liverpool; and at No. 28, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; 7, Place des Terreaux, Lyons; 1, Place Royale, Marseilles; 36, Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux; or to Messrs. SMITH and Co., Rotterdam.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE forwarded, and PASSENGERS engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurance effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.

BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 12th and 27th.

CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Wagners), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN's Regent-circus W., and 22, Regent-street, &c.

FROM LIVERPOOL for CHINA.

Ships.	Tons.	Class.	Destination.	To Sail.
Decatur ...	724	A 1 15 yrs.	Shanghai	With des.
Banda ...	481	A 1 15 yrs.	Hong Kong & Whampoa	"

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to McDIARMID and GREENSHIELDS, Liverpool.

NAGASAKI (Japan) Direct.—To

sail immediately, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, the splendid clipper ship MILBROOK, A 1, 328 tons register; J. BARNON, Commander; loading in the St. Katharine Docks. This ship has just completed a voyage to and from Nagasaki, making unusual quick passages, and delivering her cargoes in excellent condition. Has good accommodation for passengers.

HOLMES, KNIVITT, and HOLMES, San-court, Cornhill.

With Quick Despatch.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KANA-

GAWA, the splendid new clipper MACEON, A 1 thirteen years; 496 tons register; WILLIAM SUMMERFIELD, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Docks. This beautiful ship has just completed her first voyage from Japan.

For Freight or Passage apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW, and LOWTHEN, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

INDIA AND CHINA.

ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Docks.	To Sail.
Shanghai ...	Norwood ...	W.I.D.	With des.
H. Kong & Whampoa ...	Kensington ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Kanagawa ...	Cymbeline ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Kanagawa ...	Sea Witch ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Nagasaki ...	Swanley ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Manila ...	San Fernando ...	W.I.D.	To follow.
Penang ...	Devonvale ...	W.I.D.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

COLOMBO direct, the beautiful ship PALMERSTON, A 1 fifteen years, 834 tons register; lying in the West India Dock. This vessel is well known, and will be found a most desirable opportunity for shippers of fine goods.

Apply to TOULMIN, LIVINGSTON, and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

To Follow the "Eglet."

Will meet with the usual Quick Despatch.

DIRECT for COLOMBO, the beautiful British-built Clipper Ship, FRANCES, A 1, 18 years, 310 tons register, J. HIGGS, Commander; West India Docks. This fine little Clipper is well known in the Ceylon Trade, and will be found a very desirable Vessel for Shippers of fine Goods.

For Freight or Passage, apply to TOULMIN, LIVINGSTON and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

Will meet with the usual quick despatch.

FOR COLOMBO and COCHIN, The beautiful British-built clipper ship JULIA AUGUSTA, A 1, 9 years, 419 tons register, W. B. HOPFER, Commander, London Docks. This fine vessel is well known in the Ceylon Trade, and will be found a very desirable opportunity for shippers desirous of quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to TOULMIN, LIVINGSTON and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

COLOMBO Direct.—The following

clippers are now loading in the West India Docks, and will have quick despatch:—

CORSAIR'S BRIDE, A 1 13 years, continued

A 1 8 years.

DONOTHY, A 1 13 years, B. BRUCE, Commander.

Both these vessels are regular traders, well known for speed and the excellent condition in which they discharge their cargoes.

For freight or passage apply to SUART and SIMPSON, 9, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

HONG KONG and WHAM-

POA, first ship, the splendid new clipper-ship ARAB STEED, A 1 ten years, 634 tons register, H. F. WALKER, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. This beautiful vessel, built by Messrs. W. Pile Hay and Co., is confidently recommended to shippers.

For Freight or Passage apply to DEWITT and MOORS, 9, Billiter-street; or to GELLATLY, HANKE, and SEWELL, 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

With quick Despatch.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAM-

POA, the splendid new river-built clipper ship BORALIS, 930 tons register; ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Commander; East India Docks. This ship has just been built by Messrs. Thos. Bilbe and Co., and expected to be very fast. Has good accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

HONG KONG and WHAMPOA

(to follow the Arab Steed), the splendid Dundee built clipper ship BENGAL, A 1 nine years; tons register; H. P. BRUMELL, Commander; loading in the East India Docks.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKE and SEWELL, 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

THIS Establishment will be found replete with every convenience, and especially adapted to the wants of Passengers from China, India, and the Colonies.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIFTH Volume of this JOURNAL

was completed on the 28th December, 1863. The Subscription for the three numbers per month is 30s. per annum, including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris ... G. W. YAPP, Rue de la Michodiere, No. 13.

Amsterdam ... LOMAN and VERSTER.

Rotterdam ... P. C. HOOGE.

New York ... WILMER and ROGERS.

Gibraltar ... W. SPEED.

Malta ... G. MUIR.

Alexandria ... RAILWAY STATION.

Aden ... COWANER DINSHAW.

Suez ... JAMES SMITH.

Bombay ... CHERRON and WOODHALL.

Calcutta ... SANKHIA, CONES, and CO.

Point de Galle ...

Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore ... JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore.

Penang ... SANDILANDS, RUTTER and CO.

Rangoon ... REMI SCHMIDT and CO.

Batavia ... HUNTER, Houghton, and Co.

Anjer—Straits of Sundra G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel.

Manila ... PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.

Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow ... JAMES GARDINER, Hong Kong.

Amoy ... BOYD and Co.

Foo-Chow-Foo ... HEDGE and Co.

Shanghai ... H. FUGG and Co.

Tien-Tsin ... JAMES HENDERSON.

Nagasaki—Japan ... FLOWELL and Co.

Yokohama ... A. W. HANBARD.

OFFICE, 12, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JOHN ELLISON, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C., in the parish of St. Edmund the King—Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.